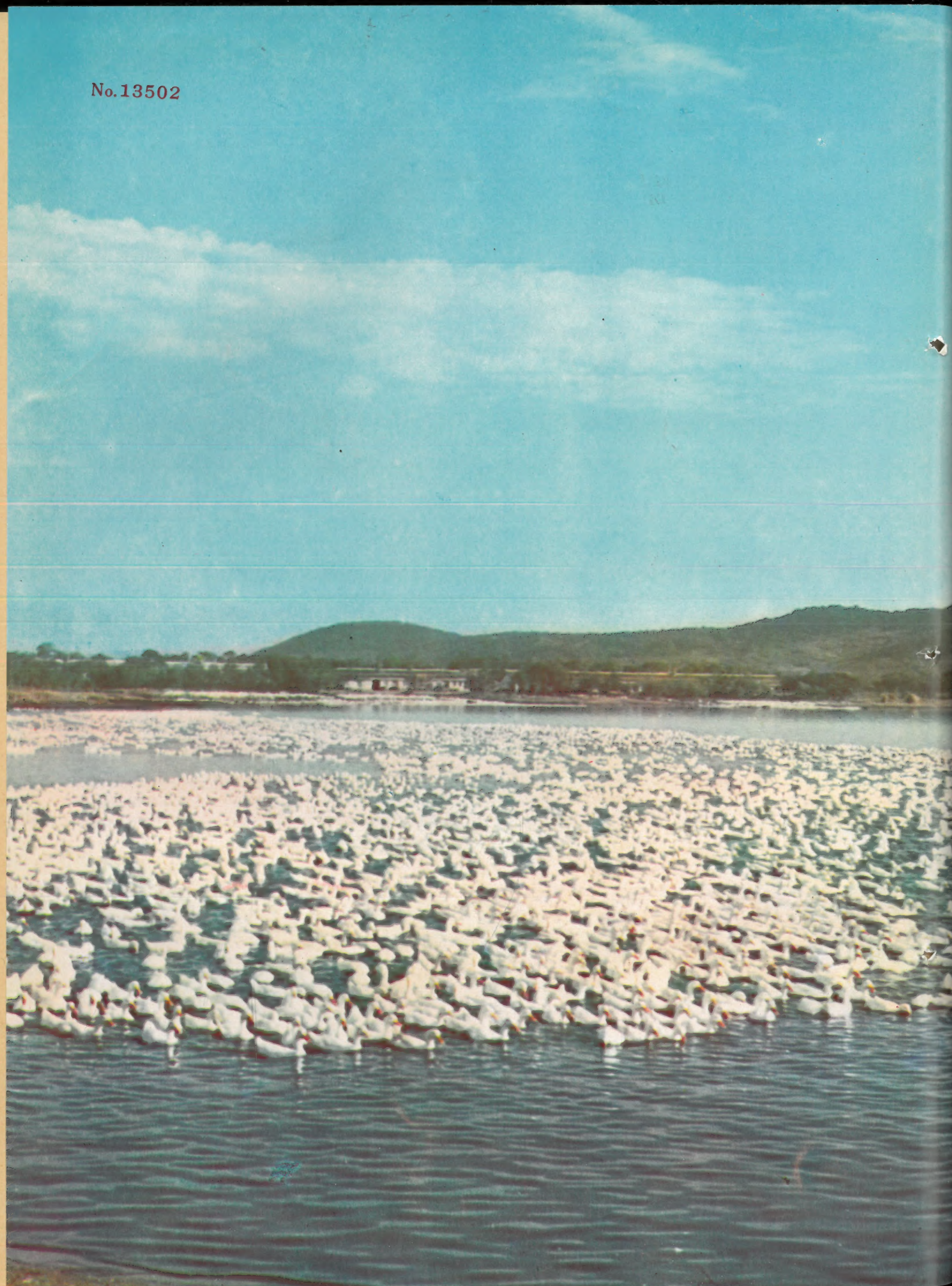
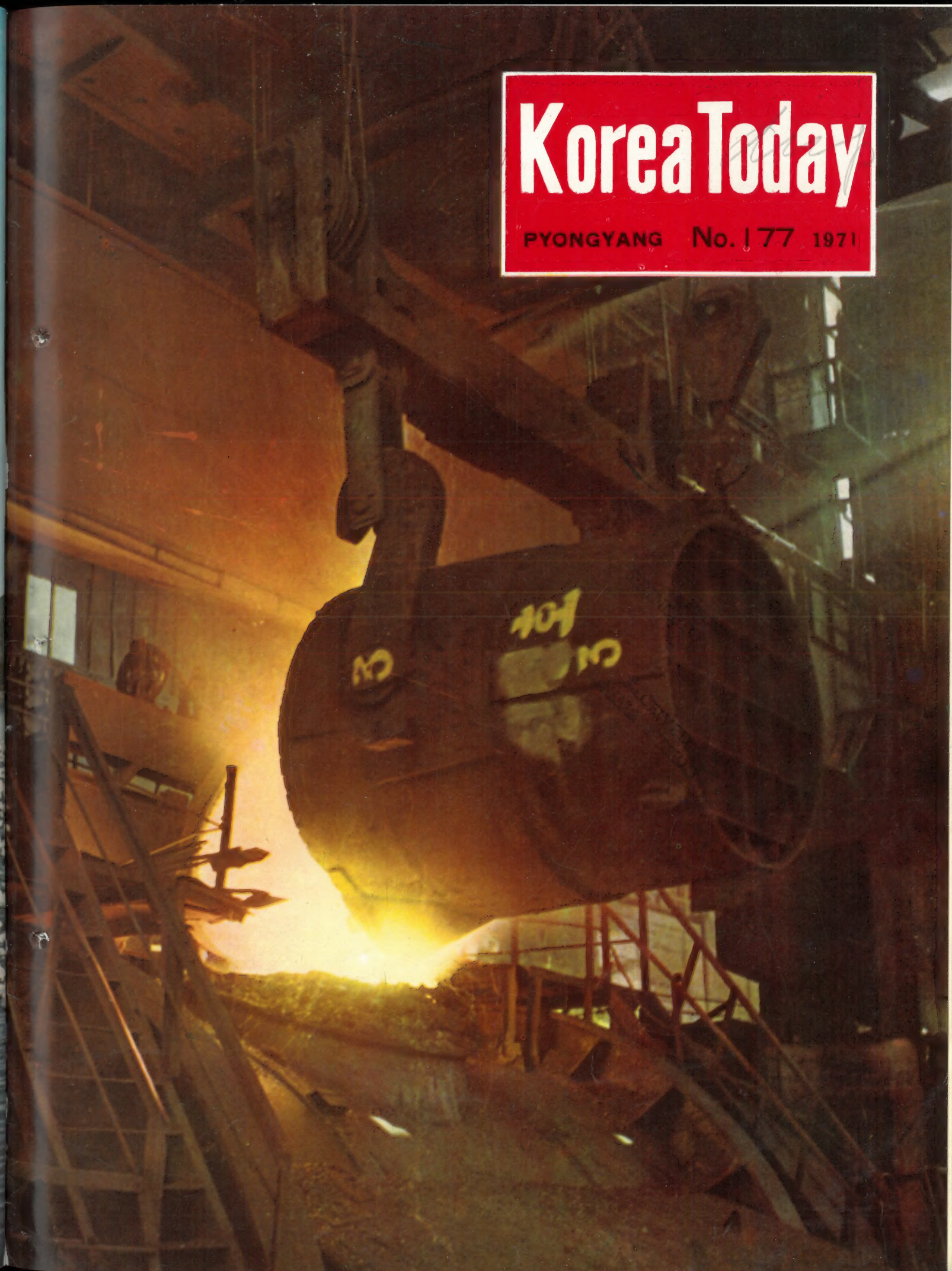


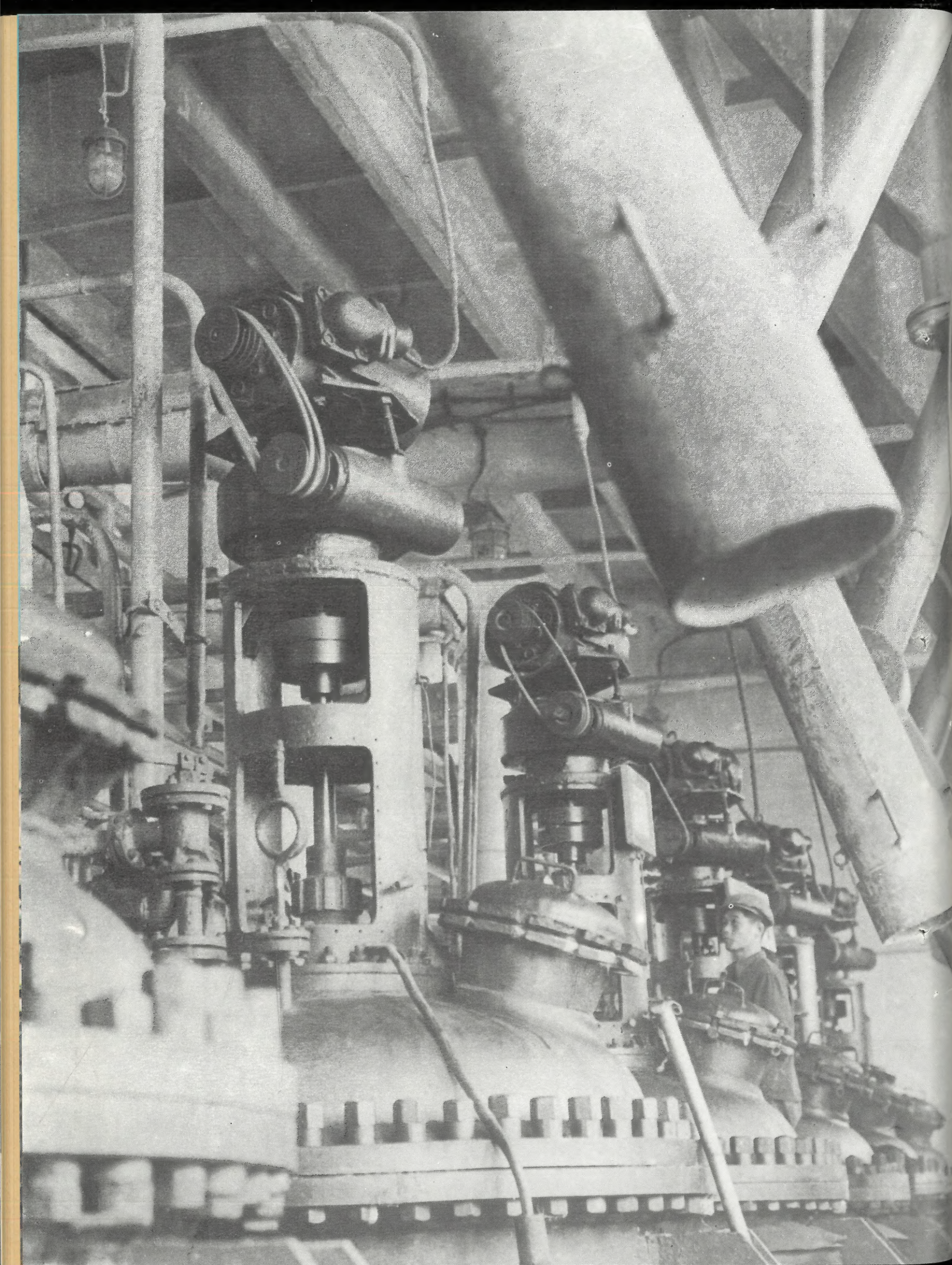
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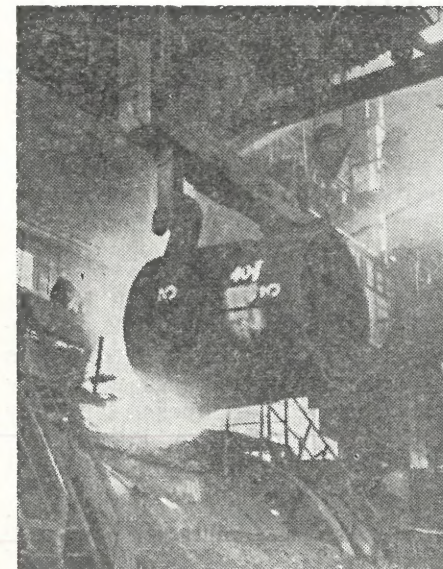
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FRONT COVER: Holding aloft the programmatic teachings given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, workers and technicians of the Kim Chaek Iron Works are unfolding a vigorous struggle for increased production to carry out their first two-year assignments of the Six-Year Plan before April 15 next year

Photographed by Ho Myong Sok

INSIDE FRONT COVER: A partial view of the agricultural chemicals workshop of the Pongung Chemical Factory. The workshop contributes greatly to the comprehensive chemicalization of agriculture

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BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG



(12)

While raising the functions and role of the government of the proletarian dictatorship, Comrade Kim Il Sung vigorously drove forward the ideological revolution to remould the thought and consciousness of the working people for the successful accomplishment of the tasks of early stage of the transition period.

Here, the general ideological mobilization movement for national construction initiated by him in November 1946, was of great significance.

Proposing to unfold the general ideological mobilization movement for national construction, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...We must carry out an ideological revolution to foster the spirit, traits, morality and militancy worthy of functionaries of a new, democratic Korea. We must carry out a great ideological remoulding work to do away with all survivals of degenerated and corrupt customs and attitude to life, left over by Japanese imperialism in the bygone days, and create national traits of an animated and vibrant, new democratic Korea."

While leading the entire Party members and working people to wage an energetic ideological struggle for doing away with the survivals of old ideology and habits of life, Comrade Kim Il Sung guided them to conduct the general ideological mobilization movement for national construction in close connection with economic construction.

He taught that this movement should be carried on in close combination with a mass struggle to care for and economize the state property, strengthen labour discipline, raise labour productivity, lower production costs and to acquire techniques. And he gave instructions to acquire, through this movement, the revolutionary traits of conscientiously carrying out all the assigned tasks, of helping and uniting with each other and courageously overcoming all the difficulties in building a new society.

Upholding his instructions, the entire Party members and working people unrolled this movement in close combination with the practi-

cal struggle for the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks, while waging a vigorous ideological struggle to do away with the remnants of old ideology and arm themselves with new ideology. In this course, selfishness, tendency towards corruption and indolence, bureaucratism, irresponsibility for work, and menial spirit were criticized and overcome, and hostile elements, alien elements, position seekers and loafers who had wormed into the revolutionary ranks were detected and purged, and the national and class consciousness of the masses was enhanced extraordinarily. And the activity and creative initiative of the masses were displayed to a high degree in the revolution and construction.

Indeed, the general ideological mobilization movement for national construction organized and conducted on the personal suggestion of Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great ideological remoulding movement for building a new country and a new society and, at the same time, it was a patriotic movement of the masses as a whole closely linked with economic construction.

While suppressing the resistance of the overthrown exploiting classes by strengthening the proletarian dictatorship and forcefully driving forward the ideological revolution among the working people in this way, Comrade Kim Il Sung energetically propelled economic construction.

Under the circumstances where the democratic reforms were carried out and the socio-economic foundations for the independent development of the national economy were laid in the northern half, it was for more solidly building up the democratic base and for firmly guaranteeing the independence of the country to vigorously carry on economic construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly expounded the Party's economic policy in the early stage of the transition period.

He taught that it was the fundamentals of the Party's economic policy in the early stage of the transition period to assure the direct plan-

ned management by the state of the major industrial branches, railway transport, communications, foreign trade and the banking organs, and to properly combine the state, co-operative and private economic sectors on the basis of steady enhancement of the leading role of the state sector in the development of the national economy. He instructed that while this fundamental principle was strictly observed, the socialist transformation of production relations had to be carried out partially and, at the same time, thorough preparations had to be made for the extensive promotion of the socialist transformation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly indicated the basic direction of economic construction, too.

He taught us to restore rapidly the destroyed economy, to pay great attention, above all, to the production of articles of daily use and to the solution of the food problem and make stable and improve the livelihood of the people, to get rid of the backwardness and colonial lopsidedness of the economy, and to lay the foundations of an independent national economy.

In the early days of economic construction, Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the economic programme set forth in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, advanced the great line of building an independent national economy for the first time in history.

In his concluding speech delivered on February 20, 1947 at the Congress of the Provincial, City and County People's Committees of North Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"To build an independent democratic state, the basis of an independent economy of one's own nation should be laid firmly without fail, and to lay the firm basis of an independent economy the national economy should be developed rapidly. Without the basis of an independent economy we can neither achieve independence nor can build the state nor can maintain our existence."

Later, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows as to what is meant by the building of an independent national economy:

"The building of an independent national economy means developing the economy in a diversified way, equipping it with up-to-date techniques and creating our own firm raw material bases, thus building up a comprehensive economic system in which all branches are organically interlinked with each other, so as to turn out domestically, in the main, the heavy and light industrial products and agricultural produce needed for making the country rich and strong and improving the people's livelihood."

The line of building an independent national economy, an embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche*, is an origin-

al line which nobody had ever presented in history; it is a most correct line of economic construction, which makes it possible to ensure the political independence, prosperity and development of the country, eliminate inequality between nations, achieve national prosperity and to successfully build socialism and communism.

Indeed, the line of building an independent national economy mapped out by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a revolutionary line of economic construction which most correctly expresses the lawful requirements of national independence and socialist and communist construction.

Based upon the Party's economic policy for the early stage of the transition period and the line of building an independent national economy set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a national economic plan was drawn up for the first time in the history of our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung called the whole Party and the entire people to the fulfilment of the national economic plan for 1947 and that for 1948 for laying the foundation of an independent national economy.

In response to the call of the Leader, the entire working people came out as one in the struggle for the preschedule fulfilment of the national economic plans.

There were many difficulties, however, on the way of fulfilling the national economic plans.

Owing to the evil colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, the industry of our country had suffered from colonial lopsidedness and distortion in the past, and even that was severely destroyed by the Japanese imperialists.

We lacked also the economic technical workers and administrative cadres.

The U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries at home resorted to all possible manoeuvres to impede the fulfilment of our first national economic plan and the factionalists carped at the execution of the planned economy in every possible way, calling it "fantastic" or "absolutely infeasible."

But Comrade Kim Il Sung, tiding over all the difficulties and hardships with a firm conviction that the national economic plans could be fulfilled without fail, and with an indomitable fighting spirit and extraordinary revolutionary sweep, actively organized and mobilized the whole Party and the entire people to the fulfilment of the national economic plans.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that for the successful accomplishment of the tasks confronting the Party, it was necessary, first of all, to raise the leading role of the Party and improve and strengthen Party work.

The Sixth Session of the Party Central Committee held in March 1947 under his direction discussed the question of improving and strengthening Party work in conformity to the new circumstances and took specific measures

for the intensification of the Party's direction in carrying out the national economic plans.

The treatise "The North Korean Workers' Party Greeting Its First Anniversary" by Comrade Kim Il Sung and his speech "On the Tasks of Our Party Organizations" delivered at a conference of the North Korean Workers' Party organization of Sunchon county, South Pyongan Province, were of special importance for strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically and raising the vanguard role of the Party members.

Besides the work of raising the leading role of the Party in economic construction, Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that the functions of the new-born government of the proletarian dictatorship were strengthened and its role as the economic organizer was raised, and he propelled more energetically the general ideological mobilization movement for national construction to arouse the masses to the struggle for building a new country.

Through the general ideological mobilization movement for national construction, Comrade Kim Il Sung, while remoulding the thinking and consciousness of the masses and arousing their patriotic zeal, appealed to the entire people to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to successfully carry out economic construction, breaking through the manifold difficulties and hardships.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...Destroyed factories, dislocated transport facilities, ruined agriculture, the treasury with nothing but account-books—this was all that we took over from Japanese imperialism. With us, many things are lacking and difficulties are great. At present we are struggling to build a new country under very hard circumstances, bearing the destiny of the whole nation on our shoulders. We must therefore turn out what we do not have, and put up with the shortage, and break through all the hardships with clenched teeth."

The principle of self-reliance, being a revolutionary principle which he had been firmly adhering to since the early days of his revolutionary struggle, was a source of great strength and priceless spiritual wealth, which made it possible to surmount all the difficulties and trials and guarantee the victory of our revolution.

Later, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Self-reliance is a thoroughly revolutionary stand for a people to accomplish the revolution in their country basically by relying on their own internal forces, it is an independent stand to construct their country by their own labour and with their domestic natural resources."

He taught that only when the revolutionary

position of self-reliance was abided by, was it possible to continue the struggle without losing the revolutionary constancy in any complex situation, to assure victory in the revolutionary struggle by valiantly tiding over all difficulties and bottlenecks, and enlist the strength of one's people and the internal resources of one's country to the maximum.

In wholehearted response to the appeal of the Leader, the entire working people devoted all their wisdom and stamina to the struggle for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung actively organized and mobilized the keyed-up patriotic enthusiasm and creative ability of the masses to the fulfilment of the national economic plans.

Comrade Kim Il Sung personally guided the Hwanghae Iron Works, Kangson Steel Plant and other major factories and enterprises on the spot, and taught the methods of work to the functionaries, consulted the workers on practical measures and settled knotty problems, and saw to it that emulation drives for increased production were organized and unfolded extensively among the working masses.

Immensely inspired by the appeal of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his on-the-spot guidance, the entire working people achieved such brilliant successes as fulfilling both annual plans (for 1947 and 1948) ahead of schedule and, then, carrying out the two-year national economic plan for 1949-1950 by the first half of 1950 in the main. As a result, the national economy in the northern half of the Republic was restored on the whole and the pre-liberation level was surpassed in a number of branches of production.

Of industry the state sector accounted for over 90 per cent, and the building of the engineering industry and light industry was started. As agricultural production increased, the northern half turned from a food-short zone into a zone self-sufficient in provisions. Farm-machine hire stations and state agrostock farms were set up in some areas, and thus more favorable conditions were created for further developing the productive forces of agriculture in future. In this way, big successes were made in laying the foundations of an independent national economy, and the livelihood of the people was also improved markedly.

While building up firmly the revolutionary democratic base of the northern half politically and economically, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and directed the building of the people's armed forces to safeguard the people's democratic system and to guarantee with arms the victory of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of his personal experiences of building up revolutionary armed forces in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, exerted himself to

found the people's armed forces from immediately after liberation, perspicaciously looking ahead through the vistas of the development of the revolution, under the circumstances in which our country was faced with the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, and, particularly, the U.S. imperialists were manoeuvring to turn the whole of Korea into their colony.

Resolutely beating back the slanders of the anti-Party elements who were loudly bandying about, "What is the use of having armed forces when the country is not yet unified?" and all their obstructive manoeuvres, he established the Pyongyang Institute, the Central Security Cadres' School and security cadres' training centres right after the liberation, and trained military and political cadres.

On the basis of such preparations, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Korean People's Army in February 1948 with those revolutionary fighters whom he himself had brought up amidst the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its backbone and with best sons and daughters of the workers and the peasants.

With the foundation of the Korean People's Army, a modern regular armed force, which is the direct continuer of the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Korean people came to have their own revolutionary armed forces which would reliably defend the revolutionary gains from the encroachment of the enemy and guarantee the final victory of the Korean revolution.

This was a splendid embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of self-defence and a great victory won by the Korean people in building a new country.

After the founding of the people's armed forces Comrade Kim Il Sung, with a view to reinforcing them politically and ideologically and in military techniques and strengthening and developing them into an a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary army, sent numerous fine cadres to the army to intensify military and political training and increase combat readiness and, at the same time, organized and directed the campaign of assisting the People's Army in an all-people movement. As a result, the People's Army was strengthened and developed into an invincible revolutionary armed force equipped with the traditional traits of unity between officers and men and between the army and the people, as the army of the Workers' Party of Korea armed firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, infinitely loyal to the Leader and ablaze with animosity against the enemy.

At the Second Congress of the North Korean Workers' Party convened in March 1948, Comrade Kim Il Sung extensively reviewed the activities of the Party since its Inaugural Con-

gress, set forth the policy of independently unifying the country, and the tasks of further strengthening the revolutionary democratic base of the northern half and of cementing the Party ranks qualitatively, thereby clearly indicating the road to be followed by our Party and people.

In his report to the Congress Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced, above all, the line of unifying the country on an independent, democratic principle to cope with the situation where the danger of national split was increased by the U.S. imperialists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also set the task of further strengthening the revolutionary democratic base of the northern half, the material guarantee for the unification of the country, and stressed the need to concentrate all the efforts of the Party on economic construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The present situation in our country demands not only that our Party should become a party capable of organizing and politically leading the masses, but also that it should become a party of builders able to build the economy and manage enterprises and possessing knowledge of economics and technology."

Also, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that for the qualitative consolidation of the Party ranks it was necessary to strengthen the cells of the Party, its basic organizations, and properly bring up the cores of the cells, improve the work of personnel administration, intensify the ideological education of the Party members, and, particularly, to keep waging the struggle against factionalism energetically.

The report of Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered at the Second Congress of the North Korean Workers' Party became a combat programme for the entire Party membership and people in the work of unifying the country independently, strengthening the revolutionary democratic base of the northern half of the Republic, and of cementing the Party qualitatively.

While firmly building up the revolutionary democratic base of the northern half politically, economically and militarily, Comrade Kim Il Sung guided the struggle of the Korean people for the accomplishment of the South Korean revolution, a major component of the Korean revolution, and the unification of the country.

He set it as the immediate supreme task of the nation to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, accomplish the national-liberation democratic revolution on a nation-wide scale and achieve the unification of the country, and organized and mobilized the entire Korean people to the struggle for carrying out the task.

At that time, some people thought that the question of the unification of Korea could be solved only by relying on outside forces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a resolute rebuff to such erroneous views, and elucidated the line of unifying the country in an independent way.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Today the question of Korea can be solved only by the Koreans themselves; no one other than the Korean people has the ability or right to solve it.... Only the Korean people should settle the Korean question by themselves. We alone are fully capable of solving it."

Comrade Kim Il Sung also clearly set forth the strategic and tactical line for the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people.

He taught that the people in the southern half should wage a vigorous mass struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices—the landowners, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats, avoid foolhardy, hazardous struggles under the circumstances of intensified suppression by the enemy, preserve and expand the revolutionary forces by properly combining various forms of struggle, and form and strengthen a united front by all means which widely unites patriotic people from all walks of life with the working class and the peasantry as the core. He also taught that the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists should be thoroughly exposed and all illusions about U.S. imperialism be completely dispelled among the people in the southern half, and political work should be strengthened for extensively explaining and bringing home to them the successes of the revolution in the northern half.

In spite of the intense subversive and sabotaging activities of the hired spies of the U.S. imperialists and the factionalists who had wormed into the revolutionary ranks, the people in the southern half, looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the nation, and encouraged by the results of all the democratic reforms achieved in the northern half under his guidance, rose in the surging anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, including the September General Strike and the October Popular Resistance in 1946, and dealt a heavy blow to the enemy.

The U.S. imperialists unlawfully placed the Korean question on the agenda of the United Nations in October 1947 and, usurping its signboard, manoeuvred to rig up a separate puppet "government" in South Korea. In doing so, they were pursuing the heinous aims of justifying their occupation of South Korea and of perpetuating the national split in Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung took measures for striking blows at the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres to split our nation and, then, for carrying into effect without delay the Party's political line of founding a Democratic People's Republic.

In his New Year message of 1948 and in his

speech at the 25th Session of the Central Committee of the United Democratic National Front held in March the same year, Comrade Kim Il Sung appealed to the entire people in North and South Korea to elect a supreme legislative body of Korea representing the will of the Korean people and establish a unified, all-Korea central government to remove the danger of national split.

He drafted the Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and brought it up for the nation-wide discussion.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's line for the formation of the unified central government and the draft Constitution of the D.P.R.K. were unanimously supported by the entire people of Korea.

The Joint Conference of Representatives of the North and South Korean Political Parties and Public Organizations held in April 1948 on the personal suggestion of Comrade Kim Il Sung fully supported and approved his line of foiling the separate election in South Korea and of setting up a unified central government on an independent and democratic principle, and the participants in the conference unanimously resolved to fight for its materialization.

Even the die-hard nationalists and leaders of the Right-wing political parties of South Korea who were present at the conference, unanimously resolved to struggle under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, moved by the correctness of the line set forth by him, by all the achievements scored in the northern half under his guidance, his ardent love for the country and the people, and his lofty virtue.

The success of this historic conference was ascribable entirely to the correctness of the line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sagacity of his leadership and his high prestige and lofty virtue.

The realization of the line of Comrade Kim Il Sung for founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was the greatest national task of the entire people of North and South Korea. Only by founding the D.P.R.K. was it possible to establish a unified central government representing the interests and will of the entire people in North and South Korea, thoroughly expose the illegal and reactionary nature of the South Korean puppet "government" hammered out by the U.S. imperialists, and to bring the struggle of the entire Korean people for the unification of the country onto a higher plane under the banner of the Republic.

Moreover, the establishment of the D.P.R.K. alone could provide favorable conditions for the struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression from South Korea and achieve the independent unification of the country, and for the external activities, and could further strengthen our solidarity with the international

revolutionary forces.

In August 1948, the elections of the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly were victoriously held throughout North and South Korea amidst high political zeal of the entire Korean people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly with the absolute support of the entire people.

The Supreme People's Assembly, convened in September 1948 on the basis of the North and South Korean general elections, adopted the Constitution of the D.P.R.K., formed the Government of the D.P.R.K., and appointed Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, as Premier of the Cabinet.

The founding of the D.P.R.K. with Comrade Kim Il Sung as the head was the embodiment of the unanimous desire of our nation for the attainment of freedom and independence of the country, a brilliant victory of the Korean people in their struggle for the building of a sovereign, independent state, a historic event of epochal significance in the revolutionary struggle of our people marching forward for the bright future of socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"With the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our people turned from a nation who had been deprived of their country by foreign imperialists and suffered all sorts of humiliation and insult, into a mighty and dignified nation whom no one would dare to flout, into a resourceful people of a sovereign independent state who build their country with their own efforts, firmly holding power in their hands. The establishment of the Republic enabled the Korean people to shed the bitter fate of a ruined nation once and for all and enter a new arena of history under the banner of a full-fledged independent state, it enabled our country, which had long suffered an eclipse on the world map, to enter the international arena on a par with big and small countries of the world."

The D.P.R.K. has become the banner of freedom and independence for the Korean people and the powerful weapon for the building of socialism and communism.

As a result of the founding of the D.P.R.K., a powerful citadel of socialism rose and shone brilliantly in the East which had long been kept in imperialist bondage. The founding of the Republic forcefully stimulated and propelled the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world for national independence, democracy and socialism, and dealt a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement.

At that time the U.S. imperialists became more open in their manoeuvres of military provocation against the northern half and ran amuck further to unleash another war. In the

meantime, the U.S. imperialists made frantic efforts to suppress and ruin the revolutionary forces, perpetrating the atrocity of slaughtering South Korean people in masses. Further, the spy clique, who had cunningly covered up their cloven hoofs and wormed their way into our revolutionary ranks, nefariously manoeuvred to split and destroy the revolutionary forces under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

While further building up the defence power of the country to cope with these manoeuvres of the enemy, Comrade Kim Il Sung took the epochal measures of merging the North and South Korean Workers' Parties into the Workers' Party of Korea in June 1949 with the object of setting right the Party work in South Korea which was on the point of bankruptcy and strengthening the united leadership of the North and South Korean Workers' Parties.

To rally the broad revolutionary forces around the Party, Comrade Kim Il Sung also amalgamated the United Democratic National Fronts of North and South Korea, which had embraced over 70 political parties and public organizations, to form a single Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland.

In June 1950, under the circumstances in which the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a war had reached a grave stage, Comrade Kim Il Sung made a series of new, reasonable proposals to prevent the outbreak of war in Korea by all means and realize the peaceful unification of the country.

The proposals enjoyed unanimous support not only of the Korean people, but also of the progressive peoples of the whole world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung fought energetically to strengthen the international revolutionary forces and hasten the victory of the world revolution, while victoriously leading the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set it as a consistent policy of the Party and the Government to fight for the advancement of the world revolution as a whole, which is organically coordinated with the Korean revolution, and strove for the realization of the policy.

He led the Party and the people to turn resolutely against the policy of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists in all parts of the world and render active support and encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of other countries, and taught that all the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. forces should unite and fight against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

He made devoted efforts to render active support and encouragement to the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world and to ensure the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement.

In December 1949 when the U.S. imperialists launched an all-out "anti-communist" campaign while stepping up preparations for a new war and the revisionists, keeping pace with them, openly manoeuvred to split the international revolutionary forces, Comrade Kim Il Sung called the Second Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee where he laid bare and condemned the nefarious manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the Tito clique and other revisionists and elucidated the principled stand of the Communists to be maintained in the struggle to prevent war and preserve peace.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Historical experiences show that the weaker the position of the imperialists and the less their hope of getting out of the fix grow, the more desperate their flounce and adventurism become. It is a big mistake, and harmful to the cause of peace, to jump at the conclusion that the danger of war has already lessened, simply because the imperialist camp has been weakened and the democratic camp strengthened."

"Peace cannot be safeguarded unless the struggle against the war incendiaries is organized and waged effectively, no matter how strong the force of the democratic camp may be and how sincerely the freedom-loving peoples of the whole world may want peace. To prevent war and win peace, war incendiaries and marauders must be exposed and repudiated, and a vigorous struggle waged against them in all parts of the world."

Having elucidated the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist position on war and peace, Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed the need for all the anti-imperialist forces in the world to unite and intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

In the post-liberation period of peaceful construction, Comrade Kim Il Sung guided the Korean people to build the northern half into a revolutionary democratic base and fortify it politically, economically and militarily, and thereby provided a firm guarantee for crushing the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, defending the independence of the country and actively driving forward the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also set forth the correct line and policy for the South Korean revolution and the unification of the country, and led the Korean people in their struggle for the materialization of the line and policy along the rightest path, thus dealing a heavy blow at the colonial enslavement policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and their intrigue for the split of our nation.

Indeed, thanks to the wise leadership and unflagging struggle of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people with their revolutionary Party, people's government and their invincible People's Army could wage a fruitful struggle to create a new life under the people's democratic system in the northern half for the first time in their history, and unfold an energetic struggle for the nation-wide victory of the revolution, relying upon the revolutionary democratic base—the northern half.

Through these historic changes and their actual life, the entire people of Korea realized more deeply the great vitality of Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas and the sagacity of his leadership and marched forward, rallied steel-strong around him with the firm conviction that they would definitely win victory if they advance along the road indicated by him.

An Undying Banner of the Restoration of the Fatherland

— ON THE OCCASION OF THE 35th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE FATHERLAND —

On May 5, 1936, 35 years ago, Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the great Leader of the revolution, founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF), the first organization of anti-Japanese national united front in our country.

The Korean people mark this significant anniversary under magnificent circumstances where they are effecting a great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction to fulfil the task of the first year of the grand Six-Year Plan with brilliance, upholding the report made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, at the Fifth Party Congress and his New Year address.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, was a permanent organization of anti-Japanese national united front with its unique system and form of organization and, at the same time, a revolutionary organization with the Communists forming the core, under his personal leadership.

The foundation of the ARF was a precious fruit of the great plan elaborated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, over a long period for the purpose of crushing Japanese imperialism and restoring the fatherland by uniting all the patriotic forces, and of the sanguinary struggle for its realization; it was a shining victory of the line of the anti-Japanese national united front advanced by him.

Already in the first period since he set out on the road of revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, put forward the original line of the anti-Japanese national united front to enlist all the patriotic forces in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

He taught to the following effect:

"...It is quite impossible to accomplish the Korean revolution with the strength of a few Communists alone. Workers, peasants and broad sections of other masses should be united in a revolutionary organization to organize and mobilize them above all to the struggle for overthrowing Japanese imperialism and liberating the fatherland...."

The line of the anti-Japanese national united

front set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, on the basis of the great *Juche* idea that the Korean revolution should be carried out independently through the efforts of the Koreans themselves was the wisest line for uniting all the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal forces to the utmost to isolate the imperialists and the reactionary forces and tip the scale of forces between the enemy and us decisively in favour of the revolution.

In accordance with this line, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, organized and unfolded vigorously the anti-Japanese national united front movement in the first half of the 1930's.

In the mid-1930's, the further expansion and development of the anti-Japanese national united front movement and the closer unity of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces of various strata were urgently demanded by the development of the Korean revolution and the prevailing objective revolutionary situation.

In those days, the internal and external situations of our country were very complex but, in general, they were becoming considerably favourable to the Korean revolution.

The Soviet Union which had already emerged victorious in the October Socialist Revolution was carrying on socialist construction successfully with her political, economic and military power increasing markedly; in China and other colonies and semi-colonies national-liberation struggles were gaining in strength. And in the capitalist countries the broad sections of the popular masses led by the working class were unfolding active struggles against exploitation by capital and fascistization of the countries.

In many countries of the world broke out the struggles against Germany, Japan and Italy that established the fascist dictatorships and embarked upon the road of igniting aggressive wars everywhere, while cruelly suppressing all the progressive forces.

The Japanese imperialists' aggressive war on the continent extremely strained the internal situation of our country, bringing the revolutionary situation to further maturity.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors were further expanding the fascist, colonial oppressive machines for bloody suppression of the



The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, played a great role in rallying the broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces more firmly around him and achieving a great advancement in the general Korean revolutionary movement centering on the anti-Japanese armed struggle under his leadership. Photo: Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, warmly receiving the people who brought sincere aid goods

anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our people. The scoundrels saddled the heavy burden of their economic crisis and aggression on the continent mainly upon Korea, their colony, shipping away all the natural resources and people's properties from it.

As a result, the workers and peasants of our country fell a prey to the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, losing even the means of living. Such a wretched plight was not confined to them alone. The national capitalists and minor tradesmen and industrialists except a tiny handful of the traitors to the nation went to seed due to the acute economic crisis and were overpowered by the Japanese monopoly capital and munitions industry. The intellectuals and men of culture were also hotly indignant at the Japanese imperialist policy of national-culture obliteration and assimilation.

Thus, the class and national contradictions between the Korean people in all walks of life and the Japanese imperialist colonial rulers were aggravated to the extreme.

It was an urgent task facing the entire people of our country to drive out the Japanese imperialist aggressors and gain the independence of the country.

Anti-Japanese sentiments mounting among all sections of our people urgently demanded as never before that all anti-Japanese patriotic forces be united within the bounds of the nation to vigorously unfold the anti-Japanese, national-salvation struggle.

Having made a scientific analysis of the then prevailing revolutionary situation and the correlations among the classes in our country and basing himself on the great exploits and rich experiences in the anti-Japanese national united front movement in the first half of the 1930's, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, advanced at the historic Namhodu Conference held in February 1936 the line of forming a permanent organization of anti-Japanese national united front embracing all the patriotic forces in order to expand and develop the anti-Japanese national united front movement rapid-

ly on a nation-wide scale.

And at the Tonggang Conference convened in the same year he proclaimed the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and made public the Ten-Point Programme, the Inaugural Declaration and the Rules of the ARF which he had formulated in person.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was elected Chairman of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

In the Inaugural Declaration of the ARF Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, laid bare and denounced scathingly the exploitation, plunder and brutal suppression by Japanese imperialism, and appealed to all the 23 million people to unite as one, irrespective of the distinctions in their classes, sexes, positions, age, religious beliefs, etc., and join the anti-Japanese fatherland restoration front in such a way that those who had money donated money, those who had provisions contributed provisions and those who had skill and learning offered their skill and learning.

The Ten-Point Programme of the ARF was a programme which organically combined and most correctly reflected the fundamental demands of the working class and the interests of various strata of the people in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and, at the same time, it was an original programme in which were set forth all the fundamental tasks to be fulfilled by a Marxist-Leninist Party in that stage of the revolution.

This was a revolutionary programme which envisaged opening up a favourable phase for the carrying out of the tasks of the socialist revolution by thoroughly fulfilling the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and which, for the present, aimed at general mobilization of the workers, peasants and all other sections of the masses who were against Japanese imperialism, to the fulfilment of the tasks of anti-imperialist national liberation.

Clarified in the first part of the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF personally drawn up by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, are the basic political task of the Korean revolution, the task of establishing a people's revolutionary government, and the scientific ways for its realization.

As to the basic political task of the Korean revolution Article 1 of the Programme reads:

"A broad anti-Japanese united front shall be formed through the general mobilization of the Korean nation to overthrow the rule of the bandit Japanese imperialism and to establish a genuine people's government in Korea."

Basing himself on the deep insight into the fact that the question of power was the fundamental question in the revolution and the vital

question on which depended the victory and future of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, put it forth as the basic political task of the Korean revolution to overthrow Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and establish a genuine people's government in Korea for the present.

The basic political task of the Korean revolution advanced in the Programme scientifically clarified the character and form of power to be established in the future in conformity with the specific conditions of the development of the revolution in our country and it formulated the line of the people's revolutionary government which was elucidated by him anew in an original way.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"Proceeding from the lawful requirements of the development of revolution and on the basis of a scientific analysis of national and class contradictions and socio-economic conditions in our country, the Korean Communists put forward the line that the power to be set up in the future should be a people's revolutionary government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on the united front of the broad anti-Japanese forces. This line was formulated in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland already at the time of the struggle for the liberation of the country."

On the basis of a profound analysis of the socio-economic conditions and of class and national contradictions in our country and the lawful requirements of the development of the Korean revolution in the 1930's, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, expounded in the Programme in a genius way that the correctest form of power appropriate to the character and task of the Korean revolution, which was to carry out the anti-imperialist, national-liberation and anti-feudal democratic revolution, that is, a people's revolutionary government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on a united front of broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces, should be established.

The Programme also set it as the way of carrying out the basic political task of the Korean revolution to realize an anti-Japanese national united front and organize a revolutionary army.

The people's revolutionary government was based on the anti-Japanese national united front and its character itself urgently demanded the formation of the united front of the broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces. Particularly, the formation of an anti-Japanese national united front by rallying the broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces acquired great importance in firmly building up the internal revolutionary forces of the Korean revolution and solidly laying the mass basis for the people's power.

In order to emerge victorious in the revolutionary struggle, the working class should rely on the method of violence. Moreover, only by relying on the revolutionary violence was it possible to crush the colonial ruling machines of Japanese imperialism that exercised unprecedentedly harsh fascist oppression upon the Korean people.

Besides, the Programme set the political, social and cultural tasks which were to guarantee the freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association, equality of the sexes and other democratic freedom and rights of the people, abolish the Japanese imperialists' policy of national culture obliteration and their slave education system and develop the democratic education and national culture and, at the same time, liquidate all the remnants of Japanese imperialist colonial rule and feudalism and thus secure the democratization of society and the development of the national culture.

Next, the Programme set forth the historical tasks of enforcing all the democratic reforms including land reform, building up an independent national economy and improving the labour and living conditions of the working people.

These tasks were essential for laying the economic foundations for the political independence of the country, making the country rich, strong and prosperous and improving the living conditions of the people in our country which was then a colonial and semi-feudalistic backward agrarian country with its national economy subjugated to the Japanese imperialists and its broad strata of the toiling masses subjected to slavish labour and harsh exploitation.

It was just for this reason that the Programme put forth, as the most important question in reforming the socio-economic system, the basic demand for the nationalization of major industries along with the land reform—the essential revolutionary task that should be solved in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution—and also advanced a series of measures for the improvement of the labour and living conditions of the working people.

Along with this, the Programme set forth the tasks of liquidating the dependent nature and backwardness of the national industry, agriculture and trade, which impeded the independent development of the national economy, of building up an independent national economy and thus making the country rich and strong and improving the people's living conditions.

Calling for the strengthening of the international solidarity of the national-liberation movement in our country, the Programme also made it clear to maintain friendship with those states and nations that approached the Korean nation on an equal footing and expressed good will and neutrality towards the national-libera-

tion movement of the Korean people.

As mentioned above, the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF personally mapped out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, was a correct political programme which accorded fully with the interests of the entire Korean people in their national and social emancipation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"The political line which was proclaimed and executed by the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was in accord with the fundamental national interests of the Korean people. That was why the ARF exerted a deep influence on the masses of the people."

The Ten-Point Programme of the ARF is a splendid embodiment of the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and is an immortal document in which Marxist-Leninist theory is developed in an original way.

Being the most correct revolutionary Marxist-Leninist programme, the first of its kind in the revolutionary history of our people, the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF served the Korean people as a beacon clearly showing them the goal of struggle and vistas of the revolution and as an eternal banner for the Korean revolution.

The Programme became a political and ideological basis in firmly guaranteeing the unity and cohesion of the ranks of the communist and national-liberation movements in Korea by more closely knitting them together for one and the same goal of struggle set by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

The Rules of the ARF which was worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, was an original one which organically combined the principle of the democratic centralism with the characteristic feature of the united front movement.

The Rules stipulated that the ARF become a militant organization which should be formed and be active in accordance with its unique organizational and guiding system and norms of life on the principle of democratic centralism; it defined the membership, the procedure for admittance, the norms of life, etc., to meet the demand of the united front movement so that broad anti-Japanese masses of various strata could be admitted to the ARF.

By clearly defining the organizational tasks and mode of activities for carrying through the revolutionary line and policy clarified in the Programme and the Declaration, the Rules made it possible to develop all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces of the Korean people into strong revolutionary forces united as one under the banner of the fatherland restoration, strengthen and develop the ARF into a powerful organization of the united front and train and bring up every member into an ardent rev-

olutionary.

The Rules became the guide to action in establishing the system of unitary leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, in the Korean revolution; it had a great significance in overcoming all the Leftist and Rightist deviations and realizing the organizational and ideological unity of the ranks of revolution. In particular, the Rules rendered it possible to build up the internal revolutionary forces more firmly and fully make the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the Korean Communist Party and bringing up a large number of revolutionaries of worker and peasant origins.

After founding the ARF, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, built the Mt. Paekdu-san base and, with this as a basis, personally organized and guided the work of expanding the organizational network of the ARF.

He extended the organizational network of the ARF throughout the country by dispatching best political workers to all parts of the homeland and, at the same time, personally directing the Communists at home.

In the Changpai areas, the Changpai County Committee of the ARF was formed under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and it had many subordinate organizations; and the organizational network of the ARF penetrated deep into the homeland, spreading rapidly to various localities. One of the examples was the formation of the National Liberation Union of Korea, an organization of the ARF at home.

The organizational network of the ARF expanded swiftly with a well-regulated system under various names over North and South Hamgyong Provinces, North and South Pyongan Provinces, Kangwon Province, Kyonggi Province, South Kyongsang Province and other parts of the country and vast areas of northeast China where many Koreans lived. In a few months the anti-Japanese masses comprising hundreds of thousands of workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, nationalists, national capitalists and patriotic religious men were rallied under the ARF.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"The fact that in only a few months following its foundation the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland united under it hundreds of thousands of people of various social strata in our country shows what a great trust the ARF enjoyed among our people."

"The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland played a great role in explaining the aims and tasks of our national-liberation struggle to the broad masses of the people and enlisting and rallying all the patriotic forces of Korea under the banner of joint struggle for the liberation of the fatherland."

Indeed, the ARF founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, performed immortal exploits and accumulated valuable experiences in the development of the Korean revolution and the anti-Japanese national united front movement.

It played a great role in rallying the broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces more firmly around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, and in laying the organizational and ideological foundations for the founding of the Korean Communist Party. Especially, with the successful organization and development of the anti-Japanese national united front movement, the powerful internal revolutionary forces of the Korean people were built up more firmly and the revolutionary movement in Korea achieved a big advancement with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the axis.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, organized and carried on the anti-Japanese national united front movement in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle in keeping with the requirements of the developing situation, and thus dealt mortal blows militarily and politically to Japanese imperialism, one of the main forces of international fascism, and made a great contribution to developing the anti-imperialist united front movement on an international scale.

The excellent realization of the anti-Japanese national united front and the immortal achievements in the anti-Japanese national united front movement in our country were the direct result of the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of the Korean revolution, and a splendid fruit of his great *Juche* idea.

The brilliant revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese national united front movement established by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, has been inherited and developed in an all-round way under his wise leadership after the liberation and its great vitality fully displayed in the struggle to carry through the lines and policies of our Party.

Today our country, as a strong socialist industrial state, independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive, where the entire people are rallied firmly as one around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, is proud of its mightiness before the whole world.

The entire Korean people will rally themselves closer around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and will fight on more vigorously for the nation-wide victory of our revolution, upholding wholeheartedly the great revolutionary lines and policies set forth by him.

Overall Establishment of Socialist Economic Management System by Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader

In his report on the work of the Central Committee to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the genius Leader of revolution, analyzed and summed up in a deep-going, scientific way the brilliant exploits and valuable experiences achieved by our Party and people in the revolution and construction and brightly illumined the path ahead for the victory of the cause of our revolution and the further development of the world revolutionary movement as a whole. During the period under review a tremendous success was registered in the improvement of the guidance and management of the socialist economy as in other domains of the revolution and construction.

In this period the socialist economic management system was established in an all-round way in our country.

The great successes and experiences gained by our Party in the guidance and management of the socialist economy are a sequel to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who put forward the original line and policies for correctly solving the problem of socialist economic management in conformity with the socialist system after its establishment and invariably directed deep concern and solicitude to their implementation.

In his report to the Fifth Party Congress Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, stressed that a Marxist-Leninist party in power should establish a new system of socialist economic management commensurate to the socialist system after its establishment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, taught as follows:

"In order to bring the superiority of the socialist economic system into full play and build socialism and communism successfully after the completion of the socialist reorganization of production relations it is necessary to constantly improve the guidance and management of the national economy." (Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, p. 30.)

To constantly improve and perfect the guidance and management of the national economy

is a question of consummating the superstructure corresponding to the basis to strengthen the former's reaction upon the latter and adapting the socialist relations of production to the developing productive forces to powerfully promote the development of productive forces after the establishment of a socialist system; this is one of the key problems upon which depend whether the superiority of the socialist system is brought into full play or not and whether the building of socialism and communism is dynamically pushed forward or not. Under the socialist system in which the working masses have become masters of the country and means of production, the source of strength giving a powerful impetus to the development of productive forces lies in a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses fighting devotedly for the country and the people and for the Party and the revolution. However, the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses does not come of itself.

Only by establishing a genuine system of socialist economic management suited to the intrinsic nature of the socialist system, can the Party and the state satisfactorily fulfil their function and role of organizing and mobilizing the broad masses to economic construction in reliance upon their inexhaustible creative power and dynamically drive forward socialist construction.

Although the improvement of the system and method of guidance and management always poses an important problem, it comes to the fore as a more urgent demand after the completion of socialist transformation. This follows from the fact that before the establishment of a socialist system the force propelling the development of the productive forces of society consists in establishing advanced production relations in place of the old ones that impede it, but after the all-round establishment of socialist production relations, it lies in setting up the corresponding guidance and management system and bringing its superiority into full play.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, taught as follows:

"The new circumstances under which the socialist transformation of production relations had been completed and the overall technical recon-

struction pushed forward in our country urgently demanded a new solution to the question of guidance and management of the national economy. Although an advanced large-scale socialist sector of economy had its unitary rule established with the excellent fulfilment of the historical task of laying the foundations of socialism, the system and method of guidance for the national economy were not yet reformed accordingly and the ability and qualifications of functionaries, too, failed to keep up with it." (Ibid., p. 31.)

When our country entered the period of the Seven-Year Plan our modern industry which had become complicated in structure could not be run properly with the former method of management and operation of the small-scale industry.

In the field of agriculture, too, it was impossible to successfully guide the large-scale socialist co-operative economy with the old system of guidance for the scattered private economy. Without improving the system of guidance and management in conformity to the new historical circumstances, economic construction could not be rapidly pushed ahead; and it could be solved only by establishing socialist economic management systems in industry, agriculture and all other branches of the national economy.

To establish a new system of socialist economic management is a very difficult and complex task for radically reforming the old system and method of work rooted deep in the obsolete traditions and order, the outmoded ideological consciousness and work style which have all been built up through a long historical process.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, splendidly solved this difficult and complex task on the steadfast principles of Marxism-Leninism and from the adamant stand of Juche.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution and an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, newly and comprehensively elucidated the original direction and specific methods for the solution of the problem of socialist economic management after gaining a deep insight into the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and its law-governed development and scientifically generalizing rich practical experience.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the great Leader of revolution, formulated an original idea and theory on economic management according to which the essentials of economic management and operation under socialism are to carry through the mass line, and to this end, it is required to establish an economic management system and method of strengthening the leadership of the Party and the centralist guidance of the state, giving precedence to political work, making the higher organ help the lower and bringing all people to co-operate with each other.

They are the most scientific idea and theory which are in full accord with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system, the law-governed process

of the building of socialism and communism and the actual requirements of economic development of our country.

The ingenious idea and theory on socialist economic management originated by him marked a new stage in the development of the idea and theory on the management of the socialist economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, basing himself upon the original idea, theory and line on the management of the socialist economy and the traditional and revolutionary mass line of our Party, created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in February 1960 and, through their generalization, brought about a great turn in the work of the Party, state and economic organs. With a view to thoroughly embodying the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method primarily in the field of industry he took radical steps to abolish the former system of economic management and establish the great Taeon work system in this field.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught as follows:

"The Taeon work system is a fine economic management system suited to the intrinsic nature of the socialist system, under which factories and enterprises conduct all their management activities under the collective leadership of the Party committees and carry out their economic tasks by giving precedence to political work and rousing the producer masses to activity, under which superiors help inferiors in a responsible manner and the economy is managed and operated in a scientific and rational way." (Ibid., p. 32.)

By establishing the Taeon work system, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, put an end to one-man management by the director and set up the system of collective leadership by the Party committee whereby the Party committee is defined as the highest leading organ at each unit.

The system of collective leadership by the Party committee in economic management set up by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, is quite a new, original system marking a radical turn in socialist enterprise management.

The new work system enabled the Party committee to acquire itself such a steering role as collectively discussing and deciding upon the directions and ways and means for the solution of important economic problems arising in each period and directing and supervising their implementation, while scrupulously attending to Party organizational work and ideological education and giving precedence to political work to actively organize and mobilize the masses for the execution of the revolutionary tasks. This makes it possible to eliminate the subjective views and arbitrary decisions of individuals in enterprise management and enlist the collective wisdom and voluntary enthusiasm of the masses in managing and operating the large-scale, mod-

ern socialist economy efficiently.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, also saw to it that a well-organized system under which the functionaries of the higher organs including ministries and bureaus and the management personnel at enterprises go down to production sites to untie knotty problems there in good time, and under which the higher units provide in a responsible way equipment, materials and all other things needed for production, was established.

This renders it possible to put an end to the method of dictation and commandism, the arm-chair, bureaucratic method, and establish a revolutionary work method, the political method inherent in the Party whereby the higher units help the lower, in an all-round way in the guidance of the economy.

Besides, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, saw that a system of unified and concentrated guidance in production was introduced for the rational management and operation of the economy. This removed the former irrationality of the separation of planning, technical direction and production guidance from one another that had prevented unified guidance in production, made planning, production guidance and technical direction gear with one another squarely and, especially, further strengthened technical direction in production.

The Taaen work system is, indeed, a new form of socialist economic management which thoroughly embodies the mass line and scientific principle in enterprise management and has completely done away once and for all with the remnants of the capitalist method of economic management; and it is a form of enterprise management that splendidly embodies in itself the communist principle of life on which all people learn from each other and teach each other, help each other and unite together in a comradely manner and on which the economy is managed and run in reliance on high revolutionary enthusiasm of the producer masses.

In order to establish a new system in the guidance and management of the large-scale co-operativized socialist rural economy Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, saw to it that the function of directing the rural economy was segregated from the county people's committees and the county co-operative farm management committees were newly set up and the agro-technicians and the state enterprises directly engaged in agriculture were concentrated under the committees.

And he saw to it that the county co-operative farm management committees were charged with the function of giving direct guidance to the co-operative farms and effecting the material and technical assistance of the state to the rural economy.

This was the most appropriate step to meet the mature requirements of the development of the rural economy and an original policy that ap-

plied the Marxist-Leninist principles to the realities of our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught as follows:

"The introduction of the new system of agricultural guidance with the county co-operative farm management committee as the basic unit has enabled us to direct agriculture by the industrial method instead of the previous administrative method." (Ibid., p. 84.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught, the introduction of the new system of agricultural guidance made it possible to direct the rural economy by the industrial method instead of the administrative method. With the establishment of the new system of agricultural guidance by industrial method, it has become possible to steadily bring the method of management and operation in agriculture closer to the advanced method of enterprise management in industry, more effectively render the material and technical assistance of the state to the co-operative farms and definitely strengthen the leading role of ownership by the whole people over co-operative ownership.

After the reorganization of the system of industrial and agricultural management Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, carried into effect the policy of unified and detailed planning, thus bringing about a radical change in the planning of the socialist economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, taught as follows:

"After the reorganization of the systems of industrial and agricultural management our Party saw that unified and detailed planning was effected to further tighten the democratic centralist discipline in overall economic management and develop our economy in a more planned and proportionate way." (Ibid., pp. 34-35.)

Today in our country there has been firmly established a unified planning system which coordinates the planning of the national economy from the Centre down to localities and factories and enterprises, and detailed planning is being thoroughly effected to elaborate plans to suit the actual conditions in all branches of the national economy, localities and enterprises so that all indices can gear with one another down to details. In consequence, the economy-organizing function of the state organs has been further strengthened, and it has become possible in planning to draw up a truly realistic, scientific and positive plan in proper combination of the intention of the state with the creative initiative of the producer masses, while eliminating subjectivism of the state planning organs and departmentalism and localism of the producers, and most accurately meet the requirements of the law of the planned and proportionate development of the national economy.

Today in our country a well-organized, perfect system of socialist economic management which

consists of the systems of industrial and agricultural guidance and the systems of unified and detailed planning has been established and the Centre and localities, factories and co-operative farms, and all branches and units of the national economy are managed and operated scientifically and rationally under the superior system of socialist economic management. This is a historic shining victory achieved in the guidance and management of the socialist economy.

The system of socialist economic management originated and established in an all-round way by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, has enormous advantages.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, taught as follows:

"From our practical experiences we can say with high pride that the socialist system of economic management established in an all-round way in our country fully accords with the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism and the specific realities of our country and that it signifies the most advantageous economic management system which further consolidates and develops the socialist economic system and gives a strong impetus to the development of the productive forces of the country." (Ibid., p. 36.)

The new original system of socialist economic management created by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, is a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist management system which strengthens the Party's leadership in economic management, carries into effect the revolutionary mass line and scientific principles and correctly combines political work with economic work and centralism with democracy.

The new socialist economic management system enables us, above all, to further consolidate and develop the socialist economic system.

In full bloom under the new economic management system are the relations of comradely co-operation in which the higher organ helps the lower, all the economic organs and enterprises of the country develop co-operative production, helping each other, and the producers learn from each other and teach each other, being united together as one man.

The new management system further consolidates the socialist economic system by embodying the intrinsic requirements of the socialist economy in an all-round way that the leading role of ownership by the whole people should be heightened in all branches of the national economy, co-operative ownership rapidly brought closer to ownership by the whole people and the national economy developed in a planned and proportionate way.

The new system of socialist economic management also powerfully stimulates the development of the productive forces.

It was thanks to this advantageous system of socialist economic management that during the period of the Seven-Year Plan we could step up socialist construction at the speed of Chollima

and realize socialist industrialization at a world-startling rapid pace.

The socialist economic management system established in our country assumes really great significance in defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism in economic management, consolidating and developing the socialist planned economy, stimulating the development of the productive forces and seizing the material and ideological fortresses of socialist and communist construction.

This can be explained above all by the fact that the new system of socialist economic management makes it possible to meet most correctly the requirements of the economic laws of socialism and properly combine political and moral incentive with material incentive and centralism with democracy in economic management.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught as follows:

"The overall introduction of the new system of economic management has enabled us to meet most correctly the requirements of the economic laws of socialism and properly combine political and moral incentive with material incentive and centralism with democracy in economic management." (Ibid., p. 36.)

The overall establishment of the new system of socialist economic management renders it possible to meet most correctly the requirements of the economic laws of socialism.

This is because it definitely strengthens the leading role of the Party in economic management.

Only by strengthening the leadership of the Party in economic management is it possible to correctly guide and manage the national economy in a unified way under the unitary leadership of the Party, bring home the Party's lines and policies to the masses and forcefully organize and mobilize them to their implementation. And only by so doing, is it possible to hold fast to class stand in economic work and settle all economic problems on a revolutionary principle in conformity with the interests of the Party and the state.

Besides, the socialist economy developing in reliance on the voluntary enthusiasm and creative initiative of the working masses necessarily demands the enlistment of the broad working masses in the management of production on the basis of the mass line.

The creative initiative of the producer masses in the socialist economic management should be closely combined without fail with the centralist planned leadership of the Party and the state.

Under the socialist economy which is formed with large numbers of economic organs and enterprises all the units can be operated in an orderly manner under a unified plan only by strengthening democratic centralism.

The proper combination of political and moral incentive with material incentive to labour in the socialist economic management constitutes an

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The Great Chollima Movement in Our Country

Today the working people of our country are effecting a new, revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction, putting spurs to the galloping Chollima to fulfil the tasks of the first year of the Six-Year Plan, the grandiose programme for socialist construction set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and the Chollima movement in our country are a brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and expression of the firm unity of the Party and the masses of the people rallied firmly around the Leader and a manifestation of the extraordinary creative power and revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people educated and trained in the idea of Juche, the great revolutionary idea of the Leader.

* * *

The Chollima movement is a nation-wide revolutionary movement of millions of working people of our country to get rid of everything backward, effect uninterrupted innovations in all fields of economy, culture, ideology and morality and propel socialist construction to the maximum.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, a gifted Marxist-Leninist and the outstanding Leader of the revolution, taught as follows:

"The Chollima movement is a movement of communist education for turning many people into positive elements in socialist construction who make continuous advance and uninterrupted innovations and a communist forward movement for getting many people to dynamically push forward socialist construction, displaying mass heroism."

"In other words, the basic aim of the Chollima movement is to turn passive elements into positive ones and see that there is not a single laggard by educating and remoulding all people in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and to build socialism and communism at rapid speed by bringing all people to display mass heroism." ("Let Us Further Develop in Depth the Chollima Workteam Movement, A Great Impetus to Socialist Construction," p. 7.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader,

taught, the Chollima movement, as a mass movement which organically links the work of educating and remoulding the working people with collective innovation in economic and cultural construction, is a great movement reflecting correctly the lawful requirements of the building of socialism and communism.

The major task of a Marxist-Leninist Party after laying the foundations of socialism is to seize the ideological and material fortresses without fail on the road to socialism and communism and ensure the complete victory of socialism by continuing the revolution. To seize the ideological and material fortresses—these two tasks are closely interrelated and neither of the two can be taken lightly.

The Chollima movement, the first of its kind in our country, is a great communist onward movement which renders it possible to organically combine the task of seizing the ideological fortress with that of conquering the material fortress and thus successfully carry them out at the same time in the building of socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, found the decisive guarantee for the successful building of socialism in the Chollima movement and defined the movement as the general line of our Party in socialist construction.

He taught as follows:

"The Chollima movement is the general line of our Party in socialist construction. The essence of this line is to unite the entire working people more firmly around the Party by educating and remoulding them in communist ideas, and to give full scope to their revolutionary zeal and creative talents so as to build socialism better and faster." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 229.)

This general line of our Party presented in an original way by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the revolution, is a scientific and revolutionary general line of socialist and communist construction which is commensurate with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, taught, it is a lawful requirement of the building of socialism and communism to create greater material and cultural wealth by constantly enhancing the people's level of ideological consciousness and their productive zeal to make continuous advance and uninterrupted innovations.

The essential superiority of the socialist system lies in that the working people free from exploitation and oppression work with voluntary enthusiasm and creative initiative for the good of the fatherland, people, society and collective and for their own happiness, and socialist society, in reliance on such superiority, has to develop the economy steadily at high speed, making continuous advance and uninterrupted innovations in all fields of the revolution and construction.

Our Party's general line of socialist construction correctly reflects such objective requirements. It is also a line of indestructible vitality which reflects exactly the urgent demands of the development of our revolution and the ardent aspirations of our people. Our people took over a backward economy and culture from the old society, and even these were severely destroyed in the three-year-long war unleashed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

After the war we had to promote the revolution and construction in the northern half, unfold the struggle for the victory of the South Korean revolution and national unification and also to conduct the struggle for the development of the world revolution under difficult situation in which everything was short and under unfavourable conditions in which the country was divided into the north and the south due to the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism. Under the prevailing situation our people had to dash forward at considerably higher speed than others in order to build socialism and communism as quickly as possible, bring earlier the great event of national unification and fulfil the internationalist duty as well as the national duty, and they did so in actuality. The Chollima movement reflects most correctly these requirements and aspirations.

The Chollima movement is a great movement personally initiated and created by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

It started around 1956 and 1957 when the internal and external situations of our revolution were very complicated.

Our Party and people restored the war-ravaged economy to the pre-war level during the Three-Year Plan, but the country's economic foundation was still weak, the materials and funds were short and the people's livelihood was also in difficult conditions. What was worse, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges raised a frenzied "anti-communist northward march" racket, and the anti-Party factionalists, backed up by outside force, turned out against the Party.

At that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, while organizing and leading an all-people political struggle against the manoeuvres of domestic and international enemies, visited the working class of the Kangson Steel Works to kindle the flames of the Chollima movement, with his trust in the working class, the

main force of our revolution. He put forth the militant slogan: **"Let us dash forward at the speed of Chollima!"** and led the entire working people to effect a great upsurge in socialist construction.

In response to the call of the Leader our heroic working class and labouring people, boundlessly faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, deeply conscious of the urgent demands of our revolution and their historic mission, dynamically forged ahead in the saddle of the Chollima, finding what they were short of and making what they had not and thereby smashed all the insidious manoeuvres of the enemies within and without. The workers of Kangson produced 120,000 tons of steel billets with a bloomery whose rated capacity was 60,000 tons at most and other working people throughout the country performed miracles and innovations, boosting the total industrial output of the country by 44 per cent in a year.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, continuously developed the Chollima movement in depth.

He brought the working people to wage an ideological struggle against passivity, conservatism and mystery about technology among themselves, armed them with the revolutionary spirit of continuous advance and uninterrupted innovations and, at the same time, gave positive support to the bold suggestions and creative initiatives on the part of the masses and provided all available conditions for putting them into effect.

He held fast to the principle of constantly enhancing the political and ideological consciousness of the masses and combining material incentive with the former and took a creative measure to bring into still fuller play the labour enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses and couple with them science and technology so that Chollima movement could display its real might continuously.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, also made a point of intensifying the education in the Party's policies, education in the revolutionary traditions, communist education with main stress laid on class education, and education in socialist patriotism among the working people and turned the work of educating and remoulding people into the work of the masses themselves, and in this course created the Chollima workteam movement, the further developed form of the Chollima movement. And he created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method and the new socialist system of economic management and thus opened up a broader avenue for the development of the Chollima movement and the Chollima workteam movement. Particularly, the report on the work of Central Committee delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and his speeches made at the First and Second National Meetings of the Frontrankers in the Chollima Workteam Movement

had great theoretical and practical significance in the development of the Chollima movement and the Chollima workteam movement. In the historic report and speeches he gave a scientific exposition of the essence and significance of the Chollima movement and the Chollima workteam movement and clearly indicated the orientation and ways and means for the development of the movement, and enabled the whole country to more vigorously rush forward at the speed of Chollima and brought about an epochal turn in further developing the Chollima workteam movement onto a new, higher plane.

Especially, at the Second National Meeting of Frontankers in the Chollima Workteam Movement Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"The cardinal tasks of the Chollima workteam movement are firstly to do work with men properly, secondly to do work with equipment and materials properly and thirdly to do work with books properly. In other words, when you are told to do work with men it is meant to make the ideological revolution; work with equipment and materials, to make the technical revolution; and work with books, just to make the cultural revolution. To do these three work well, that is, to carry on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions properly—this is precisely the basic task of the Chollima workteam movement." ("Let Us Further Develop in Depth the Chollima Workteam Movement, A Great Impetus to Socialist Construction," pp. 11-12.)

This programmatic teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, opened broad vistas for successfully carrying out the historical mission of proletarian dictatorship by further deepening and developing the Chollima workteam movement to suit the new requirements of the revolution and construction at present and dynamically pushed ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, personally led and continues to lead the great Chollima movement.

At the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, laid down a new Juche-motivated revolutionary line of conducting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel to cope with the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvrings of new war provocation. For the successful implementation of this line he visited in person the Ryongsong Engineering Plant to rouse again the working class and working people in the Hamhung district and the rest of the country to another great revolutionary upsurge, while organizing and guiding a powerful ideological struggle against the revisionist elements who set themselves against the Chollima movement. And when the U.S. imperialists frantically kicked up a war racket with the incident of the capture of the U.S. armed spy ship "Pueblo" as a momentum, he, in an effort to counter their ma-

chinations, took a series of measures to raise higher the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of economic construction and defence upbuilding and further hasten the Chollima march. Besides, in 1969 he visited the Kangson Steel Works, the birth place of the Chollima, to kindle the flames of a new great revolutionary upsurge, with the result that the working class there created the "Kangson Speed," a new speed of Chollima.

With this as a momentum the working class and working people of the whole country, beginning with the workers of Kangson who increased the capacity of their bloom mill to a level of 500,000 tons, 8-fold as large as its rated capacity, performed world-startling miracles and innovations one after another. Today the workers of Kangson have already elevated the production level of the bloom mill over 10 times and, together with the other workers of the country, are making continuous advance and uninterrupted innovations to fulfil their assignments for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan before April 15, next year.

The Chollima movement which is gaining ever greater momentum in our country is a shining fruit of the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of the revolution, and a great victory of the revolutionary mass line invariably upheld by him.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"The wise leadership of the Party, its firm unity with the people, their firm resolve to advance rapidly and their revolutionary zeal—these underlie the great upsurge in socialist construction and the Chollima movement and constitute the decisive guarantee for all our victories." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 96.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, not only took account of the present and the near future but always scientifically foresaw the distant prospect of the development of the country in working out a policy in each period of the development of the revolution. Having got a timely grasp of the aspirations of the people and the mature problems raised by life, he explicitly indicated a correct direction and a goal of struggle for the masses. And once a policy was worked out, he carried it through to the end with inflexible fortitude, not drawing back even a step in whatever complex and difficult circumstances.

With a stubborn revolutionary sweep he settled one question and at once raised another while giving a powerful impetus to the surging revolutionary spirit of the masses and thus led them to uninterrupted innovations and continuous advance.

At the same time, he rightly grasped the main link in each period of socialist construction and concentrated efforts on it to solve problems one by one, while taking a firm grip of the whole chain of socialist construction and leading it. The scientific foresight of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the

respected and beloved Leader, in working out policies, and his firm fidelity to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and extraordinary sweep in their fulfilment got our people always to have confidence in their work and valiantly march forward along the road indicated by him without any wavering and hesitation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the people, always put trust in the wisdom and strength of the popular masses and, whenever the revolution was confronted with a new task or with difficulty, he told the masses the country's situation, discussed with them the ways for its solution and organized and mobilized their inexhaustible strength to the fulfilment of that task. Our people fought untiringly, always putting boundless faith in and looking up to the Leader and entrusting their destiny entirely to him with a conviction that only his leadership would bring happiness, prosperity, victory and glory to them.

The Chollima movement is a brilliant embodiment of the great Juche idea and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the genius Leader of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"We have been able to ride the Chollima, because we have the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. No one helped us to mount it. If someone who does not know how to ride is put on horseback, he may fall and get hurt. We mounted the Chollima ourselves; we are continuing to gallop forward with a free rein." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 435.)

The Chollima movement fully embodies the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, on carrying out the Korean revolution independently to the end on the principle of self-reliance.

All the lines and policies advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, are pervaded with his great Juche idea, the correctest guiding idea of Marxism-Leninism for the successful carrying out of our revolution and construction. It was precisely in the course of carrying through these lines and policies that the Chollima movement was born and developed.

The revolution and construction and the cause of socialism and communism in each country can be successfully accelerated only by organizing and mobilizing to the maximum its own strength—its own people, internal reserves and potentials—instead of relying on other's strength. The Chollima movement is a mass movement aimed at dynamically pushing forward the revolution and construction with one's own efforts, surmounting all obstacles and difficulties under the banner of self-reliance.

The Chollima movement in our country shows great vitality in the revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"Through the Chollima movement all the wisdom, enthusiasm and creative energy of our people are brought into full play, innovations are effected in all spheres of economy, culture, ideology and morality, and the building of socialism in our country is greatly accelerated." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 229.)

In the course of the grand march of the Chollima movement and the Chollima workteam movement embracing all the masses, the work of educating and remoulding people on communist lines and of revolutionizing and working-classizing them has been successfully pushed forward.

All the working people have been firmly armed with the unitary idea of the Party, the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and our revolutionary ranks fully equipped with the Party's unitary ideological system founded on his revolutionary ideas. The beautiful trait of fighting devotedly for the sake of society and collective, for socialism and communism has come into bloom among the working people and the trait of living and working in a revolutionary way has come to predominate the whole society.

The anti-Party, counter-revolutionary ideas such as flunkeyism, dogmatism, factionalism and opportunism have been smashed to smithereens; the ideology of Juche has gained overall victory in all fields of the revolution and construction; the politico-ideological unity of the entire people has been consolidated like a rock; and the whole society has turned into a big Red family whose members help and pull each other forward.

On the wave of the grand all-people march of the Chollima movement, the Chollima workteam movement, great victories have been attained in the socialist economic and cultural construction of our country.

In 1970 the gross industrial output value of our country increased 11.6 times as against 1956, the year before the start of the Chollima movement, and industrial production grew at a high rate of 19.1 per cent on an annual average over the period from 1957 to 1970. During this period the task of socialist industrialization set forth by our Party was splendidly carried out, with the result that our country has been converted into a socialist industrial state. The task of industrialization which took capitalist countries a full century and even a few centuries has been accomplished in our country in a very short period of only 14 years. This is another striking evidence proving the falseness of the sophistry of the revisionists who assert that as the economy develops and its scale expands, rapid growth of production is impossible.

Through the march of the Chollima the tasks of the cultural revolution, too, have been successfully fulfilled, with the result that our country has turned into a land where all people are learning, into a land where science and socialist

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ON THE ROAD OF COMPREHENSIVE MECHANIZATION AND CHEMICALIZATION

The Maengjung Co-operative Farm is situated in the lower reaches of the Chongchon-gang River.

Over its back hills unroll, like a scroll of picture, more than 50 *chongbo* of orchards (their trees have reached puberty) laid by its co-op members, and over 400 cozy modern houses nestle at the foot of the thickly wooded hillside.

The well-kept, nice school buildings, kindergarten, creche and public service establishments including the bath-house and barber's shop are all brought in to good harmony.

Every house has a radio set or a radio rediffusion apparatus, and every hour there is a bus service between the farm village and the county seat.

In the past, the peasants in the Maengjung village worked their fingers to the bone, dipping water with a pail to moisten paddy fields scorched by the sun; they lived in crumbling mud-huts and could not afford decent hemp clothes either. Today, however, they lead a care-free, happy life, like all other co-op farmers in our country, under the bright ray of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and do farm work with ease.

The sterile farm land of the past has turned fertile; irrigation channels are ramified all over the fields like the blood-vessels; farming work is done by the help of machines and chemicals. And our countryside has been converted into a modern one.

All the change that has taken place in our countryside which remained in a backward state for centuries is attributable exclusively to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his warm solicitude.

* * *

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"At present it is of the utmost importance in the technical revolution in our country to replace the backward agro-technique with an up-to-date machine-technique. Under the conditions in which socialist co-operativization has been completed, mechanization of agriculture is an indispensable task for the further development of the agricultural productive forces and the consolidation of the co-operative economy. Only when agriculture is equipped with modern machinery will it steadily keep pace with the rapidly developing industry. Only then is it possible to make the work of the peasants easier and their life

bountiful."

To carry out this programmatic teaching of the Leader the Maengjung Co-operative Farm worked energetically and has made a big progress in the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization.

Premier Kim Il Sung had vigorously worked to equip agriculture with modern machinery and technique, extensively introduce the achievements of agricultural science for further advancement of the agricultural productive forces and free the peasants from arduous labour. And giving on-the-spot guidance to the Mangyongdae Co-operative Farm, Pyongyang, on October 13, 1968, he showed concrete ways and means for the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization and told that North Pyongan Province should create a pattern for them in Pakchon County and generalize the experiences gained in this course.

The Premier's teaching marked a milestone for a fresh advance of the Maengjung Co-operative Farm in Pakchon County in its onward movement.

Not long after the historic teaching was given, the Premier sent to the co-operative farm scientists and technicians and several hundred farm machines of more than 40 kinds.

And the Party and the state supplied it with quantities of chemical fertilizers, herbicides and agricultural chemicals.

There had been created a very tense situation in our country in 1968 as a result of the "Pueblo incident" caused by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

That was a time for them to make a frantic attempt to resume the war in Korea.

At this very juncture, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, declared positively that we would return retaliation for "retaliation" and all-out war for an all-out war of the U.S. imperialists and, at the same time, gave on-the-spot guidance to factories and rural areas to rouse the entire people to a great revolutionary upsurge and, even under the condition in which economic construction and defence upbuilding were carried on in parallel, he saw that work should be pushed ahead more vigorously to emancipate the peasants from arduous labour.

The tractor drivers of the working class sent to the countryside to carry into effect the Leader's far-reaching plan for relieving the peasantry of their hard labour brought all their initiative and zeal into full play.

They worked day and night in defiance of raging blizzards and cold weather to build new roads ex-

tending several kilometres through plots and converted successfully more than 200 *chongbo* of paddy fields into scientifically-designed standardized plots for the introduction of a comprehensive system of mechanization.

The tractor drivers led by Comrade Kim Kun Yong, mechanization workteam leader, who were fully aware of the mission entrusted to them, a detachment of the working class in the countryside, pooled their collective wisdom and devised and introduced many kinds of trailing farm implements for ploughing up the land close to the ridges between rice-fields, spraying chemical fertilizers, loading and unloading manure and scattering compost, and thereby boosted the varieties of mechanized work up to over 60.

While further intensifying the study of the teachings given by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the agricultural domain, the farm organized short courses to teach and pass on technique where more than 2,000 co-op members participated. The subjects were "The characteristic features of the different strains of paddy-rice and the method of cultivation," "To extensively introduce mechanization in all work," "The characteristics of herbicides and directions for use," "Agricultural chemicals and protection of plants."

Mechanization in the Maengjung Co-op Farm proceeded rapidly and reached a high level.

In preparing plots for transplanting rice-seedlings all the labour-consuming, painstaking work such as ploughing, harrowing, manuring and fertilizer-sprinkling, ground-levelling, etc., was mechanized, with the result that work became easier and its quality was guaranteed as required by the technical indices.

The workteam for comprehensive mechanization turned out machines designed for plucking up rice seedlings and for direct sowing in dry and paddy fields, and thereby lightening the manual labour of the peasants on the crop field.

As a result, almost all the arduous and labour-consuming field work in the spring season, which had been done manually, was performed with the help of machines.

In fruitful autumn, rice harvesting was done by vertical shift harvesters and rotary harvesters.

The reaped rice was brought to the thrashing ground by tractors to be thrashed by machines of Paechon type which were 2.5 times more efficient than the power-driven machines formerly used in this locality.

Thus most of the former arduous and difficult farm work has been mechanized.

Now that what was regarded as a mere daydream in the past has come true, peasants know no end of joy.

This being the case, the co-op farmers here work harder from a desire to repay the fatherly Leader with loyalty for his opening the present era of mechanization.

Thanks to mechanization, the co-op farm saved tens of thousands of man-days while making its work easy.

The Maengjung Co-operative Farm has also attained success in the struggle for chemicalization in keeping with the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader, who said: "The amount of chemical fertilizer applied per *chongbo* should be raised to 500 kilograms within the next few years, and to more than one ton later on."

As a result of the rapid development of our chemical industry, the state supplied an increased amount of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals to the countryside.

Last year alone, the amount of chemical fertilizers applied per *chongbo* of farm land increased more than 1.6 times as against 1968, and the paddy fields were rationally manured with more than one ton of nitrogenous, phosphorous and kali fertilizers per *chongbo*.

There was also a marked increase in the supply of agricultural chemicals.

The co-op farm used an ample amount of weed-killers and various agricultural chemicals including quantities of P.C.P., A.M.C.P. and 2,4-D.

As weeds were extirpated by herbicides, O Ung Ryol, an elderly man of the 5th work-team who was said to have grown old with farming and the rest of the co-op members, recalling the years when they had sweated profusely in hot summer months — June and July—to kill weeds in the paddy-fields, said that they felt it the greatest honour to live a happy life under the wise leadership and warm care of the fatherly Leader who opened up the era of chemicalization.

Chemicalization has been widely introduced in animal husbandry, too. The tenders of the animal-breed work-team treated the feed in a chemical way, thereby easing their work and fattening the piglets better.

Some 10 years have passed since the socialist co-operativization of agriculture was completed in our country, and it is no more than 7 years after the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the great Marxist-Leninist agricultural programme in our age, authored by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Short was the course of struggle for the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization, but technical revolution in the countryside has made a big stride forward.

In accordance with the magnificent prospect unfolded by the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the high rostrum of the 5th Congress of the mother Party, the Maengjung Co-operative Farm will in the near future reduce the labour force expended per *chongbo* of paddies to 60-80 man-days and that of dry fields to 20-30 man-days on an average, and a farmer cultivate five to six *chongbo* of paddies or more than eight to ten *chongbo* of dry fields.

With a firm resolve to make a report of loyalty to the esteemed Leader this year, too, the agricultural working people in the Maengjung Co-operative Farm are speeding up their work vigorously emulating "the way the people in Chongsan-ri do."

Yun Kap Pung



Bus Service to Open to Every Rural Ri

At the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, propounded a creative thought and theory on the balanced improvement of the people's livelihood and elucidated the scientific ways and means for carrying them into practice.

The Leader presented the programmatic task of introducing bus service in every rural *ri* as one of the important methods for the balanced improvement of the people's livelihood.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"One of the urgent problems in eliminating the difference between the urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions is to introduce bus service in every rural *ri*."

To open bus service to every rural *ri* is of important significance in strengthening the ties between town and country and in speedily getting rid of the backwardness of the countryside. The opening of bus service to the rural *ri* will free the rural working people from inconveniences in traffic. One of the major distinctions between the urban and rural dwellers in living conditions is that the rural inhabitants suffer traffic inconvenience whereas the urban dwellers use the modern and cultural means of traffic.

Needless to say, it is a leftover from the old society. When bus service is available in every rural *ri*, the peasants will be able to make free and comfortable trips at any time wasting no time and suffering no inconveniences at all.

Moreover, the opening of bus service to every rural *ri* will draw closer the ties between town and country. The bus traffic linking the town with the countryside will further expedite the inflow into the rural areas of the progressive ideology and advanced culture of the working class in the urban districts, and strengthen the economic ties between town and country.

This will be greatly conducive to

putting an end to the backwardness of the countryside in comparison with the towns.

Indeed, the opening of bus service to every rural *ri* represents one of the important means of eliminating the distinctions between town and country, especially between the urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions, and getting rid of the backwardness of the countryside.

It is another expression of the great solicitude shown to our peasants by the fatherly Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, to introduce bus service in every rural *ri*.

Today, by virtue of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" presented by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and thanks to his wise leadership and profound concern, the peasants in our country do farm work easily in the completely irrigated fields with the help of machines and chemistry while enjoying a bountiful and cultured life in modern dwellings built at the state expense.

Upholding the programmatic teaching of the fatherly Leader, our working class are now producing

buses to convey his parental solicitude to the peasants as soon as possible. Buses produced by them are sent to the countryside in succession.

Bus service is now available in Chunggang County of Chagang Province and in Pujon County of South Hamgyong Province which are located in remote mountainous areas, more than 1,500 metres above the sea level, while motor traffic has been opened to many more farm villages in North Hwanghae Province providing satisfactory convenience to the peasants.

The rural working people who avail themselves of the new buses kindly sent by the fatherly Leader who is deeply concerned about their life are striving hard to achieve fresh successes in this year's farming, renewing their determination to remain faithful to the Leader.

In the near future every rural *ri* of our country will have bus service as instructed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Then, our countryside will become richer and more civilized one better to live in.

Thanks to the great solicitude of the fatherly Leader, people in the farm village of Changdon-*ri*, Sukchon County, South Pyongan Province, too, enjoy a bus service



REMINISCENCES OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERRILLAS



"When the Entire People Are Put under Arms We Are Quite Able to Repulse Whatever Enemy"

O JIN U

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, taught as follows:

"The arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country are the most powerful defence system from the military strategic point of view, which is capable of thwarting any attack of the enemy. This is to carry out the mass line of our Party and effect the principle of self-defence in national defence to the fullest extent. By arming the entire people and fortifying the whole land can we smash the uninterrupted subversive activities of the enemy at every step and crush all forms of armed attack by our own efforts."

Our People's Army and entire people, wholeheartedly upholding Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea and military line that only when the country possesses its own mighty defence power relying on the internal forces of its people, can it further the cause of revolution successfully by its own efforts, have converted the whole country into an impregnable fortress so that they can repulse the invasion of any enemy at one blow.

While making a profound study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's teachings given to the military domain and striving to carry them into actual practice, we have come to realize ever more clearly the correctness and judiciousness of the policy of arming the entire people which was laid down by him in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

I am going to write here only a few things about Comrade Kim Il Sung's wise policy of arming the entire people in the guerilla bases

and about his dynamic guidance of the anti-Japanese guerillas and people in its implementation.

In the early days following the establishment of the guerilla bases, Comrade Kim Il Sung, though busy leading the whole of the Korean revolutionary movement, personally called on people in the bases to explain to them concretely the correctness of the policy of arming the entire people and the measures for its implementation.

It was one early spring day in 1933. Comrade Kim Il Sung came to Hsiao-peichu in the Wangching base.

Informed of his arrival, we hurried out into the open air.

There was already a huge crowd of people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung addressed the cheering crowd. He began slowly, waving to the crowd.

We were able to hear his speech so distinctly at that time that we did not miss even a word.

Quoting concrete instances, Comrade Kim Il Sung told about the situation in which the brigandish Japanese imperialists were engaged in desperate "punitive operations" against guerilla bases, with all their armed forces mobilized, in an attempt to attain their aggressive design. Then, as to how the people in the guerilla base should fight against such manoeuvres of the enemy, he said to the following effect:

...We must defend the guerilla base impreg-

nably against the armed attacks of the Japanese imperialists. For this, there must be, first of all, an armed force capable of foiling their attack and dealing a powerful blow to them. It goes without saying that, when viewed from a topographical point, the locations of our guerilla bases are advantageous for defence and disadvantageous to the enemy in attack. Even under these conditions, however, they can neither hold out in the guerilla bases a moment nor can they preserve a revolutionary force, if they have no armed force capable of defending them securely.

In order to defend the guerilla bases-liberated areas unassailably we should put the entire people in the bases under arms while rapidly expanding and reinforcing the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army. Of course, it is true that there are not a few difficulties and hardships, say, lack of foundation of armament, dearth of cadres, and so on. But any amount of hardships are well surmountable if the masses of the people have a correct knowledge of the aim of the struggle for the restoration of the country and join their efforts like one man. Should everyone from the youngsters of the Children's Corps to the old men be firmly equipped with arms, it may be possible to repel the enemy's "punitive forces" that fall upon guerilla bases and shatter his espionage and subversive machinations in good time. When the entire people are put under arms, we are quite able to repulse whatever enemy....

Comrade Kim Il Sung's remarks inspired in our hearts the firm faith in victory and served as the guideline of our struggle for defending the base of the revolution.

We felt as if we had our eyes opened. Until then, we had had little ideas of what and how to do in face of the wicked Japanese imperialists' large-scale "punitive operations" against the guerilla bases, and we once again clearly realized that there could be no insurmountable difficulties if we fought to the last as had been instructed by him.

He stayed at Hsiaopeichu for five days, directing the work of the revolutionary organizations as well.

Comrade Kim Il Sung plainly told about the mission and role of the semi-military organizations in the guerilla base, such as the Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps, Red Guards and Juvenile Vanguard, and gave clear instructions as to the further strengthening of political work and military training among the people in the base.

In order to carry his instructions into practice the revolutionary organizations worked unremittingly to bring up the people in the base into revolutionary fighters who would

fearlessly fight against any attack of the enemy.

The guerillas, while performing their combat mission, found time to go among people and explain to them that it would be fully possible to beat down the heinous "punitive forces" if the entire people were to fight in arms.

In accordance with the line of arming the entire people set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung military training was also conducted vigorously for the members of the Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps, Red Guards and Juvenile Vanguard and other people in the base.

In military training it was particularly stressed to give preferentially the military knowledge basic and essential to the actual fighting.

In this course everybody in the base got himself fully ready, mentally and physically, to fight the enemy.

In the early period, however, owing to the improper understanding of their character and mission the Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps, Red Guards, Juvenile Vanguard and other semi-military organizations would estrange themselves from production, with the result that there appeared such a phenomenon as to cause no small burden to bear upon the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung found out such phenomena in good time and led the members of the semi-military organizations to perform their proper role.

Once he had come to Shihliping, Wangching County, and dropped in at the house of the Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps.

The corps members were beside themselves with joy at his unexpected presence.

Attracted by the openhearted and generous appearance of Comrade Kim Il Sung who shook hands with them one by one, with a genial smile on his face, the members of the Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps sat close around him.

After fully acquainting himself with the fulfilment of duties by corps members and the details of their life, Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...It is one of the most important tasks for us to defend unbreakably the guerilla base, the base of the revolution, from enemy's encroachment. Whoever can fight with rifle should, therefore, turn out in the fight to beat off the enemy.

If the entire people in the bases fight in unity with the guerillas, they are fully able to check whatever enemy.

The Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps is a popular armed force, organized with this very aim in view. The Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps has a very important duty.

Its role acquires still greater importance in defence of the base particularly because the guerilla army does not stay on in the base alone but sallies out on its own initiative to meet and fight the enemy in broad areas. Of course, it is hard for the Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps to do all its duties. It is no easy job to stand guard on a hill in the blizzard-ridden winter. But fresh courage will surge up in you, if you think of the people first who are suffering from the miserable lot of a ruined nation, whenever you meet such trouble and difficulty in your way. There are 30 million people in our fatherland, still groaning under the tyranny of Japanese imperialism.

Thus, if we think of the downtrodden, maltreated people, how can we shrink back before such an obstacle. For us there is only one way, and it is the way to serve in the interest of the people.

...Particularly, the Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps works together with the people while living together with them. Accordingly every movement of yours should be an example to the people. You must not only defend the people but also become an educator who cultivates them in the revolutionary ideas.

More, the Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps must not give trouble to the people or receive help from them, for it is an armed force fighting the enemy while conducting productive activity. It ought to do farming at odd hours during the performing of its duties and secure provisions by itself. Besides, it must also help the people in their painstaking work....

The instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung furnished a compass of action for all the members of the semi-military organizations and the people in the bases as well as for the men of the Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps in Shihliping.

The entire members of the semi-military organizations in the base rose up as one to carry through his instructions.

How they trained themselves and safeguarded the guerilla base upholding the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung was well proved by a number of subsequent defensive battles for the base.

I think it was May fifth, 1933 in the lunar calendar.

That day the enemy garrisoned in Taduchuen came to assault Shihliping all of a sudden.

As it happened after the guerilla army had gone out to attack an enemy force, there remained in the base only the Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps, Red Guards and Juvenile Vanguard.

It was very difficult for them to fight off by themselves the enemy outnumbering them scores of times. But the members of the semi-military organizations, who under the kind instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung had always armed and trained themselves, turned out to beat off the enemy and defend the base to the last in co-operation with the people.

They were filled with a high degree of revolutionary readiness to safeguard at the risk of their lives the Headquarters of the Korean revolution in which Comrade Kim Il Sung was and to defend their guerilla base rock-firm, and cherished a belief that they would certainly emerge victorious if they fought taking the initiative firmly and drawing advantages from the favourable natural features.

They ambushed near the cliff at the entrance of their village, which was advantageous for a small force to intercept the enemy.

When the enemy troops entered into a narrow ravine the Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps members, the Red Guards, the Juvenile Vanguard and people who had been in ambush volleyed at them in a concerted action, threw handgrenades and hurled a hail of stones. The bastards fell en masse.

But the enemy, drawing on his numerical superiority, tried to charge in from a topographically favourable position.

Machine-gun bullets sent out by the enemy's "punitive troops" landed like hail in front and in the rear.

Even amid an endless burst of enemy's shells, the people made their positions more secure and rolled up big rocks close to the trenches in preparation for a decisive fight.

They were determined not to draw even a step back from the guerilla base even though they might have sacrificed themselves.

That day, closely united as one, the Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps members, the Red Guards men, the Juvenile Vanguard and people in Shihliping, repulsed the desperate attack of the enemy, thereby defending the base of the revolution to the end.

It was not only the people in Shihliping who, upholding the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his policy of self-defence, came out like one man in defence of the guerilla bases.

The entire people in the guerilla bases who had set up the people's revolutionary govern-

ment, a people's power, under his guidance, who had an experience in a new system and realized their life's worth, rose in the death-defying resistance struggle to defend their revolutionary gains.

In the winter of 1933 when the enemy launched a "large-scale punitive operation," the people, who rose firmly united like one man around the Leader in the heroic struggle for defending the guerilla bases, carried ammunition under a hail of bullets, killed their enemy by rolling stones and, joined the guerillas in repairing trenches and foxholes that had been demolished.

The women, too, lured the enemy to somewhere else at the risk of their lives for the security of the Headquarters where there was Comrade Kim Il Sung or brought food to the fighting guerillas.

The Juvenile Vanguards, too, put up a resourceful and valorous fight. They sang revolutionary songs aloud and shouted slogans to stimulate the morale of the guerillas and throw the enemy into a panic, and laid down a smoke-screen to secure the combat actions of the guerillas.

The people in the guerilla bases won victory fighting like phoenix with a firm conviction that they would be able to build a new life and hold it out if only there was the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In this way they defended splendidly the guerilla bases-liberated areas, the strategic base of the guerilla army and the base of the Korean revolution, from the large offensives of the Japanese imperialist aggressors who had a huge military force—hundreds of thousands strong—equipped with the latest arms.

This great victory was attributable to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, who basing himself on the unshakable stand of *Juche* that the Korean people should accomplish the Korean revolution on their own responsibility and in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, built up a strong revolutionary armed force to oppose the counter-revolutionary armed force of Japanese imperialism, and set forth the correct Marxist-Leninist lines and strategic and tactical policies for the Korean revolution and armed the entire people, leading them dynamically to the anti-Japanese struggle.

If it had not been for Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary line of self-defence for arming the entire people and fortifying the guerilla bases and his outstanding leadership, we should have failed to keep the guerilla bases even a single day against the knavish "punitive operations" of the Japanese imperialists.

When guerilla bases-liberated areas were set up in many places adjacent to the River Tuman-gang, the enemy made desperate at-

tacks in the hope of stamping out the revolutionary bases in their cradle.

The bastards rallied all their armed forces and hurled them in "punitive operations" against the guerilla bases. What is more, they introduced the "concentration hamlet policy" and the "watch system" based on the "residential unit of five households" and the regulations on "punishing ten households jointly for one offender among them" and thus tried to rub out the guerilla bases, sever the ties between the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and the people and blockade the guerilla bases economically.

Taking into consideration the fact that armed suppression alone could by no means wipe out the communist ideology that had taken root among the masses, they launched "anti-communism" propaganda and, at the same time, made frenzied efforts to slip their spies and cat's-paws into the bases.

This subjected the guerilla bases to hard trials from the first days of their establishment.

Whether or not the guerilla base, the base of the Korean revolution, could hold out against the enemy's invasion was one of the key problems, on which rested the strengthening and development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the fate of the Korean revolution as a whole.

This question could be solved only by the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of our people.

Having had a keen insight into the frantic machinations of Japanese imperialism from the early days when he had been directing the work of establishing the guerilla bases, he advanced a superb strategic and tactical policy for defending the guerilla bases against the enemy's invasion.

In implementing this strategic and tactical policy, he clearly saw through the attempts of the Right and Left opportunists, the factionalists in particular, and dealt a stunning blow to them.

At the time, the Right and Left opportunists and the factionalists, under the pretext that the bases had to be defended to the last, alleged that the guerilla army, a standing armed force, should not strike the enemy by means of mobile operations but should remain always in the bases alone and check the "punitive operations" of the Japanese imperialists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung shattered the counter-revolutionary attempts of the Right and Left opportunists and the factionalists, and set up the all-people defence system in the guerilla bases, thereby making it possible to cope with the attack of any enemy.

And he, while working to organizationally expand and reinforce the Anti-Japanese Gue-

rilla Army in its incipient stage, gave dynamic guidance in the activities of the semi-military organizations, such as the Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps, Red Guards and Juvenile Vanguards, and the work of arming the entire people in the guerilla bases.

That was not all. Basing himself on the policy of fortifying the bases, he took measures to make preparations for meeting any surprise attack of the enemy by taking advantage of the favourable terrain and natural features to dig trenches, build foxholes and lay various kinds of obstacles, thoroughly establishing a guard duty system.

The prudent policy of Comrade Kim Il Sung on firmly defending the guerilla base, the base of the Korean revolution and the military strategic base of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, instilled in the anti-Japanese guerilla fighters and the people in the bases an unshakable faith in victory and indomitable fighting will.

Upholding only the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and gifted military strategist, and the revolutionary line of self-defence laid down by him, the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and the revolutionary people in the guerilla bases unfolded a heroic struggle and thereby honourably defended the guerilla bases to the end, as long as 4-5 years, against the enemy's invasion.

Indeed, the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle represented the history of a glorious struggle to embody Comrade Kim Il Sung's great *Juche* idea that the Korean revolution should be carried through to the end by the Korean people themselves and it was the proud militant course in which the guerillas and people won victory in armed fight against the bandit Japanese imperialism.

Thanks to such a brilliant revolutionary tradition established in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, we could defeat the armed invaders of 16 countries headed by the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world and defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland hon-

(Continued from page 21)

literature and art are developing and efflorescing in an all-round way. Further, our People's Army has grown into a one-beats-a-hundred army of cadres, into a modern armed force, which has been further tempered politically, ideologically and in military technique, and an all-people, all-country defence system with the People's Army as the core has been firmly established.

ourably in the last Fatherland Liberation War and convert the whole country into an impregnable fortress as we see today.

To cope with the present situation in which the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists have become more undisguised, we must successfully carry out the militant task of increasing the defence capacities of the country further and keeping a firm all-nation, all-people defence posture.

At the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, elucidating the revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and putting forward the tasks of maintaining the strained and standby posture at all times, training the People's Army into an army of cadres and modernizing it, arming the entire people, and of turning the whole land into a fortress, taught as follows:

"The Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen and workers in factories should defend their work places and the Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen and peasants in the countryside their villages, and thus the entire people, holding arms in one hand and a hammer and sickle in the other, should reliably safeguard our socialist fatherland and continue to build socialism successfully."

To carry his teaching through to the end, we will have to live and fight emulating the anti-Japanese guerillas and the people in the guerilla bases who displayed unbending revolutionary spirit and gained priceless experiences in the struggle to defend the base of the revolution to the last in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

And we should enlist ourselves like one man in the struggle for accomplishing the revolutionary line of carrying on the parallel building of economy and defences, set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and bring all our wisdom and enthusiasm into full play.

Amidst this grand struggle we must meet the great revolutionary event of the national unification in full readiness.

Our heroic working class and entire working people will, in the future, too, as in the past, vigorously advance, advance, fight and advance again, continuously developing the Chollima movement under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and thereby expedite the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the great revolutionary event of national unification and successfully accomplish the cause of socialism and communism.

Beacon-fire of Fresh Technical Innovation Lit by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Is a Powerful Guarantee for Fulfilment of Three Major Tasks of Technical Revolution

The beacon-fire of new technical innovation lit in Huichon personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is now raging fiercely spreading far and wide like a prairie fire, making the whole country seethe with a new great revolutionary upsurge.

In last February when the revolution and construction were entering a new higher stage following the realization of socialist industrialization, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, visited the working class in Huichon to light the beacon-fire of new technical innovation, arousing them to a great leap forward.

The working class in Huichon rose up holding high the on-the-spot teaching of the Leader. It came out for a tremendous change in automation and specialization of production processes to turn out 10,000 machine-tools by April 15 next year.

That machine-makers there set an amazing goal of producing 10,000 machine-tools and lifted the great beacon-fire to attain in a little more than one year the production level envisaged at the end of the Six-Year Plan is, indeed, a great leap forward and a tremendous change unprecedented in the history of industrial production and technical progress.

The beacon-fire of fresh technical innovation lit by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, is now aflame fiercely all over the land. Great goals are being set in succession for increased production and technical innovation in various fields of the national economy. Already the Red machine-makers in Kusong, Pyongyang and Chongjin joined in the movement of producing 10,000 machine-tools. The working class in Haeju set the goal of exceeding the production level of the Six-Year Plan by 0.6 times by April 15 next year.

Many factories and enterprises in all fields of iron, steel, chemical and other industries responded promptly to it by coming out with bold resolve and goals.

The torch-light of new technical innovation lit personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, has thus been turned into a great mass advance movement actively participated in by the working people of the whole country headed by the working class of Huichon.

The torch-light of fresh technical innovation, another proud creation of the era of Chollima, and the grand advance movement of our people who carry that torch-light are an eloquent expression of the fervent loyalty of our heroic working class and toiling masses. Out of their unrestricted fidelity to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, they have resolved to live up to the deep trust and expectation of the Leader by the pre-schedule fulfilment of the two-year assignments of the Six-Year Plan by April 15 next year.

The vigorous advance for new technical innovation is the outcome of the seasoned, wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of genius of revolution, who, leading invariably our revolution and construction towards fresh upsurge and victory with his original distinguished lines and policies from the firm standpoint of Juche, had long before struck a spark of creation in the hearts of the working class of Huichon to turn it into a beacon-fire of great innovation today through his personal guidance to spread it throughout the country.

* * *

The great new technical innovation movement in which the working class in Huichon is taking the lead is a new innovation movement which came into being in the course of the steady progress of the great Chollima movement, the general line of our Party in socialist construction. It is a convincing demonstration of the Chollima march of the entire working people who, rallied closer than ever before around the Leader, are vigorously unfolding the mass technical innovation movement, rapidly accelerating socialist construction.

The important feature of the new technical

innovation is that it is a great innovation movement born of the burning loyalty to the Leader of the people that has become intenser in the course of the struggle for establishing thoroughly the unitary ideological system of the Party in the past, that it is a powerful innovation movement based on the abundant potentials of our modern, independent national economy which has grown more powerful with the realization of industrialization, and that it is a vigorous innovation movement born of the advantageous revolutionary system of economic management.

The lighting of the beacon-fire of fresh technical innovation is an epochal event marking a new phase in the struggle of our people for realizing the great programme of socialist construction set forth by the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, at the Fifth Congress of the Party.

The great significance of the new technical innovation movement lies, above all, in the fact that it has provided a shortcut towards the much earlier fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and afforded a right perspective for the rapid fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the cardinal task of the plan, and for the speedy acceleration of automation in particular.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"Great efforts should be exerted, first of all, to reduce the difference between heavy and light labour, eliminate heat-affected labour and harmful labour and widely introduce semi-automation and automation in all fields of the national economy." (Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, p. 47.)

Semi-automation and automation of production processes constitute one of the most important material and technical contents of the three major tasks of the technical revolution and they are essential requirements for the firmer material and technical basis of socialism and for the complete victory of socialism.

Only when automation of production processes is widely realized, can the differences in labour be narrowed down, the working people be freed from hard labour, the per-capita output value increased considerably, and a still more abundant and happier life be assured for the people. And it alone enables us to eliminate labour-consuming and ineffective labour, solve the problem of labour shortage and develop the productive forces to a still higher stage.

The general automation of production processes is also a fundamental requirement for the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

The fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution which requires us to scale the high eminence of up-to-date scientific techniques in accordance with the new demand of the era of automation, and especially the extensive fulfilment of the tasks of general automation, are not an easy job. For this purpose the masses

should be aroused powerfully.

For the whole working masses to be enlisted in the fulfilment of the new tasks of the technical revolution, it is necessary to imbue them with the confidence in it, encourage their fighting spirit and inspire them energetically by practical examples, not by words.

Another tremendous significance of the beacon-fire of the new technical innovation movement lies in the fact that it makes it possible to increase considerably the potentials of the existing economic foundations in a short time and thus promote the development of the productive forces and technical progress with the already laid economic assets and push general socialist construction faster and better.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, taught as follows:

"We should equip industry better and further strengthen its independence and thus bring into full play the might of modern industry built in our country and develop the nation's productive forces still faster by bringing about steady technical progress in all fields of the national economy." (Ibid., p. 39.)

The might of the already laid economic foundation should be steadily increased and turned to effective account in an all-round way to strengthen the economic and defence power of the country faster under the tense situation in which U.S. imperialism, the sworn enemy of our people, and its stooges have become ever more frantic with the scheme of aggression and war.

Very important in bringing the might of the existing economic foundations into still fuller play today when industrialization and the all-round technical reconstruction of the national economy have been put into effect, is to introduce automation in an all-round way and develop the technical revolution onto a new, higher plane. And herein lies the enormous reserve for achieving a leap forward in production.

The model set at Huichon under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, showed eloquently that if our functionaries give priority to political work and, on this basis, conduct properly organizational and technical work, strengthen the technical innovation movement, put into effect especially automation and specialization, and actively push forward the work of replenishing insufficient processes, we can increase the production capacity several times even with the existing production facilities.

As the new technical innovation movement is pushed ahead dynamically under the beacon-fire lit in Huichon, the might of our country will grow still faster and socialist construction be speeded vigorously.

The beacon-light of new technical innovation is a brilliant embodiment of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and outstanding Marxist-Leninist, and of his gifted and scientific art of leadership.

The torch-light of new technical innovation is a proud fruit born of the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of genius, his revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and great revolutionary ideas such as the original idea on developing the socialist economy at a steady high rate by combining the dictatorship of proletariat and the technical revolution, etc. And it is a brilliant fruition born especially of the new line of carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution set by him.

The three major tasks of the technical revolution are an embodiment of the far-reaching plan of the Leader who is concerned to make our people work with ease and lead a still richer and civilized life. It is reflective of the urgent desire, aspiration and wish of our people who have stood on a high peak of a socialist industrial country, and it provides the masses with a correctest line of struggle imparting in them a still brighter perspective for and confidence in the morrow, and encouraging and arousing them vigorously to a fresh battle. That is why the entire Party members and working people have accepted this line with so fervent ardour and zeal and risen for its implementation; hardly had the great Leader raised the beacon-fire of new technical innovation in Huichon when they came out in active response to it and unfolded a great innovation movement.

The beacon-fire of new technical innovation is a living paragon of the invariable mass line of the Leader who firmly believes in the might of the masses, enlists their inexhaustible power and wisdom and resolves successfully difficult revolutionary tasks in every period, and of his scientific art of leadership of grasping timely the matured demand of life and concentrating efforts on one link of the whole chain and stepping up the general revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who, even under the worst conditions during the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, had crushed the brigandish Japanese imperialism by solely relying on the strength of the people, and achieved the restoration of the fatherland, lit the fierce fire of a new technical innovation in Huichon to organize and mobilize the masses for the realization of the new grand programme put forth by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, as he had led the masses of people in the post-war days for a revolutionary upsurge pulling through difficulties in the revolution and construction in each period, personally going down among the working people in Kangson, Ryongsong and other places throughout the country.

The Leader, foreseeing the distant future already in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War, laid down the first groundwork for the machine-building industry in Huichon and took constant care of it. And at the outset of the Seven-Year Plan, he, anticipating the technical revolution with three major tasks, conceived a far-reaching plan

for creating a model of automation in Huichon, and as general automation was placed on the order of the day, he led the working class of Huichon to advance in the van of the struggle for automation and specialization. Then supporting their suggestions actively, he gave a great start in achieving a fresh great leap in the development of production and technology.

Immensely encouraged by the meticulous leadership, invariable warm care and profound trust of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, the working class in Huichon has unrolled a vigorous movement of technical innovation to lay a base of automation, displaying burning loyalty and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Though they encountered difficulties and repeated failures scores of times, they worked with indomitable will and unbending spirit like the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners and laid down material and technical foundations for automation. At last they performed a miracle in automation and raised the flame of a movement for producing 10,000 machine-tools.

The whole course of the lighting of the great beacon-fire of Huichon and its spread throughout the country manifests expressibly the unrivalled leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who has led confidently our people to the automation era of today divining clearly the prospect of revolution with his profound scientific foresight and brilliant intelligence.

The new great technical innovation movement, with the working class of Huichon in the van, is the outcome of the tireless struggle of our working class and working people to defend and carry through resolutely the unitary ideology of the Party, the Juche idea, under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and especially it is the upshot of the ideological struggle, the class struggle, against all sorts of unhealthy ideological elements in the way of progress and innovation.

The working class of Huichon, which is loyal to the Leader, strove to have a deep grasp of his great revolutionary ideas and made strenuous efforts to carry into effect his teaching on automation, unfolding dynamically a class struggle and ideological struggle against passiveness, conservatism and all other ideologies alien to that of the working class.

As the experience of Huichon clearly shows, innovation and miracle that surpass imagination are surely wrought where people are firmly armed with the unitary ideology of the Party and filled with a burning loyalty to the Leader.

Our people will arm themselves more firmly with the great Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, and successfully carry out the two-year assignments of the Six-Year Plan by April 15 next year, upholding the beacon-fire of new technical innovation lit by him, thereby hastening the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

Flames of Struggle of South Korean Workers for Vital Rights Blaze up

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"Where there is exploitation and oppression, there always comes the resistance of people. It is inevitable that the South Korean people should fight against the oppressors for their freedom and liberation."

Today, clinging to the criminal war policy, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, have been intensifying exploitation and pillage and fascist oppression, and the South Korean people live in extreme poverty and non-rights.

South Korean workers are forced to do hard labour 12-20 hours a day in their worksites, no better than the prison and receive starvation wages which are less than one-fifth of their minimum living cost, and even that in arrears. They, poverty-stricken, are sacked and thrown out of employment without any reason. They are deprived of even the freedom of activity of the trade union, a social organization of their own.

The misfortunes and sufferings the South Korean workers are undergoing, stir up among them waves of surging indignation against the U.S. imperialists and their minions, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and make them rise in struggle.

The shining realities of the northern half of the country, which has turned into a powerful socialist industrial state where the people enjoy freedom and happiness under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, give a boundless inspiration to the South Korean people and arouse them to a more vigorous struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, said:

"The broad masses including the workers, peasants, youth and students and intellectuals in South Korea must fight for the right to live and the immediate improvement of their livelihood, their most urgent demand."

Following the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the broad masses of people in South Korea including workers are waging a fierce struggle against the harsh exploitation and plunder by the U.S. imperialists and their servile watchdogs, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, who are making frenzied efforts to start a new war, and for the right to live and democratic freedom.

Since the beginning of this year, the workers in South Korea have unfolded a positive mass struggle to smash the ever-intensified repression and extortion by the enemy and solve their immediate vital requirements, demanding

wage increase and immediate payment of their back wages.

On January 24 last, the workers who had been dragged out for the construction of military road in the Chonju district, took more than 40 lorries and swarmed to an office of the puppet clique, and went on a sit-down there demanding the immediate payment of their wages kept in arrears for several months.

Prior to that, workers of a footwear factory in Chonju in North Cholla Province staged a strike, demanding 30 per cent wage-hike and the employees of a bus service company in Suwon in Kyonggi Province went on a strike, refusing to go to work, in order to get back their outstanding wages.

The workers engaged in unloading briquettes in Kwangju city in South Cholla Province went on a strike for wage-hike, and mass struggles were ceaselessly waged by workers in different lines in South Korea.

What calls for special attention is the fact that of late South Korean workers have fully demonstrated their united might and strong fighting will through the ever-intensified struggle waged to form democratic trade unions and ensure their free activities.

The workers of the motor-vehicle repair plant, numbering several hundreds, in Kwangju, put up a stubborn

South Korean workers struggling to put an end to the vicious exploitation of their wicked enterprisers who sweat them under the patronage of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and to get their back wages



struggle for more than 20 days, defying all sorts of enemy's subversive machinations and suppression, and had all their demands met, including free activities of the trade union and reinstatement of dismissed fellow-workers. And the South Korean employees of the Seoul branch of a British monopoly capitalist bank defended their "trade union" through a staunch struggle.

The workers of the Masan Textile Mill in the Yongdungpo District in Seoul and the Cold-storage Company, the South Korean employees of the U.S. "Embassy" in Seoul and the workers of a briquette mill in Sokchon in Kangwon Province waged a powerful struggle demanding the formation of "trade unions" and their free activities and reinstatement of unwarrantably dismissed fellow-workers.

In Ulsan of South Kyongsang Province, above 500 workers of a factory launched a big demonstration, with placards calling for measures to ensure their living, against the vicious enterprise-owner, who was making a nasty attempt to fire them. They fought back the puppet police to continue the demonstration, in which they fully displayed their united might, throwing the enemy into confusion.

While strengthening militant solidarity in their struggle, the South Korean workers are unfolding organized, large-scale struggles in order to have all their demands satisfied.

Expressing solidarity with the stevedores in Pusan in their wage-rise strike, dockers in Inchon and nine other places in South Korea, some 15,000 in all, had jointly determined to call a general strike for wage-hike and went on the struggle. Over 40,000 South Korean workers employed at U.S. imperialist aggression army organs had a gathering and carried on a powerful struggle for having all their wage-rise demands satisfied. The workers in the field of lorry service in Seoul declared their resolute determination to go on a sympathy strike, to encourage the cold-storage factory workers in their struggle. These are a few out of a long list of their struggles.

The South Korean workers are directing the spearhead of struggle to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

More than 1,000 workers hired at the U.S. imperialist aggressor army organs in the Paju district of Kyonggi Province and the workers employed at the U.S. imperialist aggressor army organs in the Uijongbu district of the same province launched a fierce demonstration against national persecution by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and their machinations to deprive them of the right to live. A group of people who were engaging in fishing in the South Sea stormed into a pirate ship of the Japanese militarists which was violating the fishing ground of South Korea and

fought resolutely in denunciation of its piratic acts.

All this shows that the South Korean workers have been rising vigorously in the struggle against the war policy of the U.S. imperialists and their cat's-paws and their ruthless exploitation and pillage, and for existence and democracy and that their hatred and hostility against the enemy have reached the peak and their class and national consciousness is growing ever higher.

Along with the struggle of other sections of the South Korean people who are opposing U.S. imperialism and its puppets, the daily mounting mass struggle of South Korean workers is further deepening the crisis of the crumbling colonial fascist rule of the enemy.

Today, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are resorting to the war policy and fascist suppression in an attempt to quench the flames of mass struggle daily surging among the South Korean people. This, however, is nothing but the last kick of the doomed.

South Korean workers will keep up the struggle against the criminal war policy of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and their fascist suppression and harsh exploitation and pillage and for the right to existence, freedom, liberation and national unification.

the Leftist deviation of ignoring the transitional character of socialist society in economic management and the Rightist concept inclined towards decentralization in economic guidance and liberalization of enterprises, neglecting political and moral incentive and putting up material incentive to the fore.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, has thus made an immortal contribution to the development of the theory on socialist economic management by instituting the new system of socialist economic management.

The new system of socialist economic management is a most valuable asset in expediting the building of socialism and communism.

Our Party and people will bring into still fuller play the superiority of the socialist economic management system created by Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the genius Leader of revolution, by thoroughly embodying it in their practical activities.

Korean Citizens in Japan Vigorously Fighting and Advancing under the Leadership of the Great Leader

Under the wise leadership and warm care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the Korean citizens in Japan are waging a vigorous struggle to accomplish the cause of national unification and defend their democratic national rights, cherishing a boundless pride and self-respect in their being the full-fledged overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and rallying themselves firmly around the Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regards it as its sacred duty to protect the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all other overseas Korean citizens and defend their national rights. We will continue to fight stubbornly against all the unwarranted acts of infringing upon the national rights of the overseas Korean citizens and persecuting and humiliating them, and will always resolutely support and inspire our overseas compatriots in their just struggle."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, scrupulously looks after and shows a paternal concern for the Korean citizens in Japan with the affection of a real father who is more concerned about his faraway children than about the ones under his roof.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, put forward a unique line on the solution of the question of overseas compatriots, took measures to found the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), an organization of overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and has always led their just struggle along the one road of victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, definitely laid down the legal status of the Korean citizens in Japan by the Nationality Law of the Republic and solemnly proclaimed the protection of their rights and interests and the support for their just struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, afforded our compatriots in Japan honor to be elected deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The repatriation of Korean citi-

zens in Japan to their socialist fatherland, which enabled them to get rid of a turbulent life in an alien land, be embraced in the bosom of the Republic and enjoy freedom and happiness to the full, could also be realized only thanks to the utmost care and solicitude of the fatherly Leader.

The fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung met the ardent aspiration of the compatriots in Japan for the education of their sons and daughters, and sent enormous sums of educational aid funds and stipends amounting to over 10,322,257,600 yen (in Japanese currency) on 39 occasions for their democratic national education.

Words fail to express the paternal solicitude and meticulous care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, for the compatriots in Japan.

Today the Korean citizens in Japan, entrusting their fate entirely to the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are vigorously fighting and advancing under his parental solicitude and care along the road indicated by him, upholding the programmatic report delivered by him at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Having put it up as its most important task to establish the unitary ideological system of the Party among its functionaries and compatriots, the Chongryon is arming them firmly with the idea of *Juche*, the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by him and educating them in the spirit of socialist patriotism.

The Chongryon has under its influence thousands of educational and training network including the "rooms for study of the revolutionary history of Marshal Kim Il Sung" which were respectfully built in the organs of various levels and branch organizations, the central and local educational institutions, correspondence courses, lecture districts, adults' schools, youth's schools and various training courses, and publishes over 30 kinds of periodicals in millions of copies every month. During the period following its 8th Congress (May 1967) alone it published over 1.8 million copies of the brilliant works of the Leader including "Kim Il Sung's Selected Works" and books on the revolutionary traditions.

Through various educational sys-

tems and propaganda media the Chongryon makes its functionaries and compatriots understand the greatness of the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, exploits performed by him in 40-odd-year long glorious and brilliant revolutionary struggle, the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues.

The functionaries of the Chongryon and the compatriots in Japan are making constant efforts to arm themselves firmly with the Leader's great revolutionary ideas by studying deeply his brilliant works and teachings and materials on the revolutionary traditions and making his great revolutionary ideas their own bones and flesh.

Thus, they are now full of the boundless pride and self-respect in living under the leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They are more firmly determined to defend the Leader, think and act using his teachings as yardstick and remain faithful to him for ever.

With fervent loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the Chongryon functionaries and the compatriots in Japan have made an epochal progress in the model creation movement initiated by the Chongryon. Today the model creation movement is vigorously unfolded at over 3,800 units embracing large numbers of functionaries and compatriots of all strata and is further developing in depth.

The Chongryon has grown into a dignified organization of overseas citizens of the Republic, into powerfully organized ranks through the struggle to arm itself with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and expand and consolidate its organization.

Under the guidance of the Chongryon the Korean citizens in Japan who are firmly united around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, are valiantly fighting against unwarranted national persecution and humiliation by the Japanese reactionary authorities and for defending their democratic national rights.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"The Chongryon, correctly embodying the *Juche* idea of our Party in all spheres of its activity, has defended with honour the citizenship of the Republic for the Koreans in Japan, safeguarded their

(Continued from page 17)

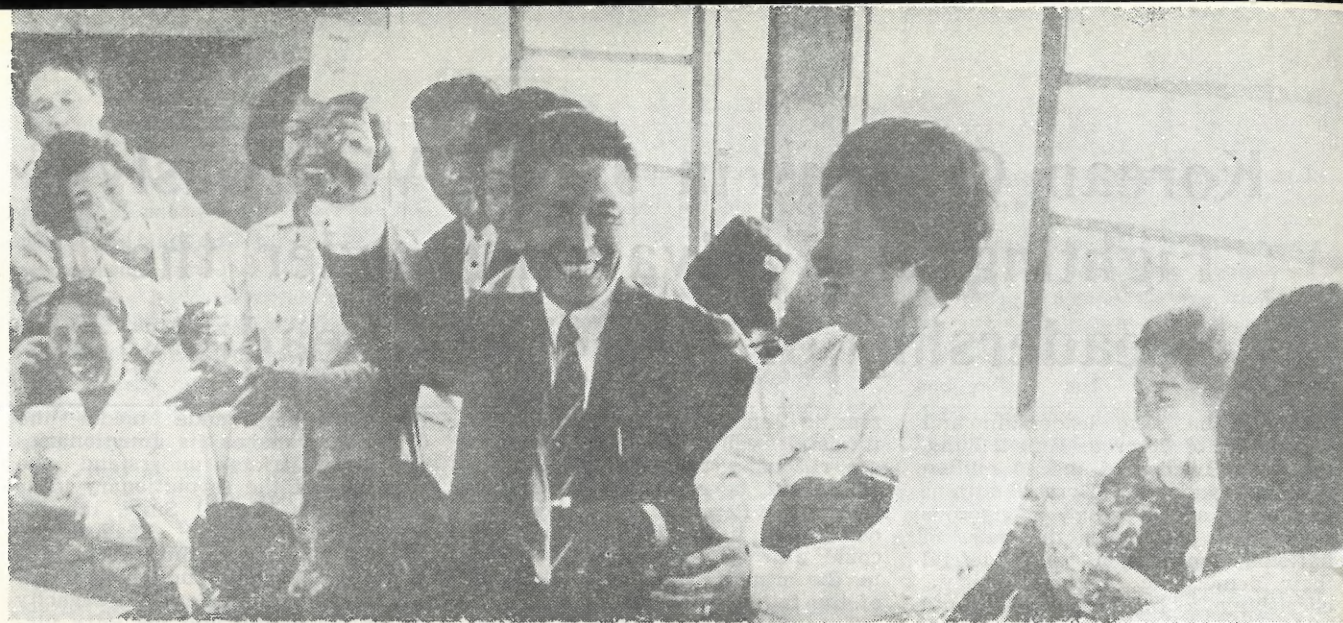
important guarantee for the successful building of socialism and communism.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, taught, the best way for the combination of political and moral incentive with material incentive under socialism is to give precedence to political and moral incentive and couple material incentive with the former.

The establishment of the new economic management system has made it possible to give preference to political work in all work and splendidly meet the requirements of the socialist law of distribution.

The significance of the new socialist system of economic management also lies in that it has enabled us to completely overcome the Leftist and Rightist tendencies in economic management.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, made a point of thoroughly overcoming



Korean residents in Japan rejoice over victories won in the struggle for defending the citizenship of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their glorious fatherland, after frustrating the vicious criminal plots of the reactionaries in Japan and abroad

human and vital rights and reared the rising generation into national cadres boundlessly faithful to the country and the people."

The struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan to protect democratic national rights is a just struggle to meet their vital demands and defend the honour of being the citizens of the Republic.

The compatriots in Japan under the guidance of the Chongryon have stubbornly waged a mass struggle to defend the nationality of the Republic with a burning determination to keep to the end the honourable citizenship of the Republic afforded by the Leader and are valorously fighting to smash the machinations of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the treacherous Pak Jung Hi clique to force the puppet "ROK nationality" upon them.

The Chongryon is waging an active struggle to oppose the bestial murderous atrocities of the Japanese reactionaries against Korean students and youth and compatriots in Japan, protect their lives and properties and to repatriate the South Korean compatriots detained in the concentration camps in Japan to the Republic in accordance with their wish.

It also looks after the life of the bereaved families of those who were killed while being engaged in the patriotic movement and the future problems of their sons and daughters with warm kindred affection.

Along with this, it is resolutely fighting in defence of vital rights and right to enterprise of the compatriots and has developed the credit associations of the Korean citizens in a big way frustrating the subversive manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionaries.

The Korean citizens in Japan have scored enormous successes particularly in the struggle to develop democratic national education and defend the right for it.

Under the paternal solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and relying on the patriotic enthusiasm of the compatriots in Japan encouraged by it, the Chongryon has put the system of democratic national education on a well-organized, firmer basis.

The Korean citizens in Japan frustrated four times the scheme of the Japanese reactionaries to pass the "foreign school bill" designed to obliterate the democratic national education and obtained legal sanctions to the Korea University and numerous other Korean schools. Today over 40,000 sons and daughters of the compatriots are receiving democratic national education at 155 regular schools of all levels in Japan and an epochal progress has been made in the contents of education, too.

The Chongryon has unfolded a positive struggle against the subversive acts of the reactionary Sato clique of Japan opposing the repatriation work and for the resumption of repatriation to the glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and is vigorously fighting to realize free travel to and from the fatherland.

The restart of repatriation of the compatriots in Japan to the Republic is a brilliant fruit of the distinguished leadership and paternal solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and a shining victory of the compatriots in Japan and the people of the fatherland in their struggle for repatriation.

The Chongryon has also foiled repeatedly the plot of the reactionary Sato clique to cook up the fascistic "immigration control law," thereby dealing a heavy blow at them who are running amuck to trample underfoot and blot out all the democratic national rights of the compatriots in Japan and undermine the Chongryon.

The Korean citizens in Japan

have made a dazzling progress in their cultural, art and sports activities, too.

The struggle for the independent unification of the fatherland is an honourable national task for the Korean citizens in Japan.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"Besides, the Chongryon, upholding the policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic for national unification, has strengthened national unity among the compatriots of all walks of life in Japan, given powerful assistance to the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people and made a great contribution to the struggle against crafty neo-colonialist policy of U.S. imperialism and the manoeuvres of Japanese militarism to invade South Korea again and for bringing earlier the independent unification of the fatherland."

Holding aloft the line for independent national unification set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the Chongryon has directed its utmost effort to the struggle for expediting the country's unification.

The Chongryon has more firmly rallied all the patriotic forces by strengthening national unity among the compatriots of all walks of life in Japan under the banner of national unification, irrespective of the differences of their political views, religious belief, past doings and organizational affiliation.

It organized and mobilized their patriotic enthusiasm and strong fighting will to the full in rendering powerful support and encouragement to the struggle of the South Korean people against fascism and for democratization and to their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, while exposing and sternly condemning at every step the never-to-be-forgiven crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges

Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are working in frenzy to provoke a new war against the Republic. Along with this, it is resolutely opposing and repudiating the moves for re aggression on South Korea of Japanese militarism that has set out on the road of reinvasion of Asia with the backing of U.S. imperialism and fighting indefatigably for the abrogation of the criminal "ROK-Japan agreements." These struggles organized and unfolded by the Chongryon for the acceleration of national unification were participated in by the compatriots of all strata totalling over two millions in the recent three years alone.

Our country will surely be unified by the courageous struggle of the 40 million Korean people and the patriotic struggle of the compatriots in Japan and all other Korean people abroad.

The Chongryon also is widely propagating the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, and our Party's lines and policies, their embodiment, and their indestructible vitality and brilliant fruits among the Japanese people and peoples of many other countries in the world. And it actively supports and encourages the just struggle of the world people who are fighting against the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and for national liberation and social progress, and, at the same time, makes positive efforts to strengthen international solidarity with the revolutionary cause of the Korean people and the just struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Today the mighty democratic forces, prominent figures of various strata and broad sections of people in Japan and the peoples of the socialist countries and many Asian, African and Latin American countries actively support and inspire the just struggle of the Chongryon and the Korean citizens in Japan and express firm solidarity with it.

All these achievements of the Chongryon are a brilliant victory of the *Juche* idea, the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, and a precious fruition of his sagacious leadership and paternal solicitude.

Only brilliant victory and glory are in store for our entire overseas compatriots forging ahead along the road indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The functionaries of the Chongryon and the compatriots in Japan who are loyal to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, will surely win a still greater victory in carrying out the tasks put forward by him in his report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

INVINCIBLE IS VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S ANTI-U.S. NATIONAL SALVATION STRUGGLE

Comrade Kim Il Sung, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements and the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The U.S. troops are sustaining one defeat after another by the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people and falling into a bottomless mire. Contrary to the calculation of the U.S. imperialists, the Vietnam war has become a grave for the aggressors. The Vietnamese people's resistance war for national salvation proves clearly once again that a people who are determined to defend their independence and freedom at any sacrifice and who have the support of the people of the whole world, are invincible."

Today the heroic Vietnamese people and their armed forces are attaining one shining victory after another in their sacred war of national salvation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and for the defence of the freedom and independence of the country.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Vietnam, the people and the People's Army of North Vietnam are successfully frustrating the U.S. imperialism's brigandish from-air destruction war and continuously meting out severe punishment to the U.S. imperialist aggressors who intrude into their country to encroach upon its security and sovereignty while registering great successes in their endeavours to increase the national defence power and forcefully propel the socialist construction.

Encouraged by the successes of the brothers in North Vietnam, the South Vietnamese people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces, under the correct leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, have already liberated four-fifths of the territory and more than two-thirds of the population of South Vietnam and are now dealing annihilating blows to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, launching general offensives in succession against the enemy, firmly taking the initiative in battles.

They are knocking the bottom out of the U.S. imperialism's "special war" strategy, "stabilization" plan and "Vietnamization of the war" plan, driving the enemy deeper into an inextricable quagmire.

In 1970 alone, they attained such brilliant military achievements as killing, wounding or capturing 420,000 enemies including 110,000 troops of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their satellite countries, shooting down or damaging 5,900 aircraft of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, over 14,000 military vehicles including 7,400 tanks and armoured cars, many war vessels, a huge amount of heavy weapons and mortars and hosts of munition dumps and capturing 10,000 small arms of various kinds.

The wolfish U.S. imperialists who launched out on attack with the clamour that "South Vietnam will be stabilized within 18 months,"

Warriors of the People's Army of Vietnam defending the air space of their fatherland with vigilance, in full combat readiness to repulse at one blow any surprise attack by U.S. imperialist air pirates





Fighters of the People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam inflicting crushing defeat on the U.S. imperialist aggressors

now cry bitterly: "We have a long way to go, shedding blood and tears."

All these victories and successes won by the heroic North and South Vietnamese people and their armed forces in their sacred anti-U.S., national salvation war of resistance for defending the North, liberating the South and realizing the reunification of the country, not only throw the U.S. imperialist aggressors into a tighter corner and lead their revolutionary struggle to the ultimate victory but also create more favourable conditions for the anti-U.S., national salvation resistance war of the Laotian and Cambodian peoples who are bravely fighting for the emancipation and independence of their countries.

Developments in Vietnam clearly show that with no desperate attempt can the U.S. imperialists and their stooges subjugate the Vietnamese people who have risen up with arms in their hands for their just cause or arrest their victorious onward march toward the ultimate victory of their sacred anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

The victories of the Vietnamese people greatly inspire the revolutionary peoples of the whole world who are fighting against U.S.-led imperialism and for peace, national independence and socialism.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the brilliant victories of the Vietnamese people and warmly congratulate them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Leader of revolution, taught as follows:

"As it is on the decline and hard pressed, U.S. imperialism resorts

more desperately to the policies of aggression and war."

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught, U.S. imperialism, driven into dead ends, has become more stick-at-nothing. Today the U.S. imperialists, far from drawing due lessons from the severe punishment and serious military and political defeats they have received from the heroic Vietnamese people, are still running amuck to further expand and intensify the criminal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and other Indo-Chinese peoples.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors continue the barbarous war of holocaust in South Vietnam under the signboard of the so-called "Vietnamization" of war, expanding and intensifying their aggressive actions in Laos and Cambodia as never before.

Even after they declared the "unconditional suspension" of bombing and bombardment against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in November 1968 they have kept bombing North Vietnam, and since December last they have further intensified such vicious acts of war as barbarous bombing and strafing by a large number of their air pirates and the actions of the special attack corps.

This proves that the "peace strategy" of the U.S. imperialists is a war strategy in inverted form.

With no ruse or brutal methods of war, can the U.S. imperialists break the staunch fighting will of the heroic Vietnamese people and other Indo-Chinese peoples who have risen in the just war of resistance against U.S. imperialism for national salvation, or can they save themselves from their doom.

The heroic Vietnamese people who have the glorious tradition of

struggle against imperialism and are afire with the determination to rout the enemy and with love for their fatherland, are putting up their valorous struggle and delivering one retaliatory blow after another at the U.S. imperialist wolves and their lackeys, renewing their firm resolution to fight the enemy to the bitter end, even for ten or hundred years.

Timing with the victorious advance of the Vietnamese people, the Laotian and Cambodian peoples, too, are vigorously unfolding the war of resistance against U.S. imperialism for national salvation, giving good thrashings to the enemy.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the criminal war of aggression against Vietnam and quit there immediately, taking along their aggressive forces and troops of their puppet and satellite countries as well as all lethal weapons.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors, in defiance of the unanimous warning of the world people, go on with the war of aggression, they will get nothing but corpses and death therefrom.

All the peace-loving countries and the progressive peoples of the world must fight more resolutely to check and thwart the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvre to expand war in Indo-China and intensify aggression on the whole of Asia.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategic genius, taught as follows:

"A powerful anti-war movement should be waged on a world-wide scale first of all against U.S. imperialism's criminal aggression on Vietnam, and all the anti-imperialist forces should render more positive support to the peoples of Indo-China and other peoples of fighting countries."

The Korean people will continue to render positive support with all their might to the fraternal Vietnamese people until they achieve the ultimate victory in their heroic war of resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors for national salvation.

The Vietnamese people who enjoy the support and encouragement of the revolutionary peoples in Asia and the progressive peoples of the world, will surely wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from Vietnam and the whole area of Indo-China and win the ultimate victory, firmly joining their hands with the Laotian and Cambodian peoples and more vigorously unfolding the just war of resistance against the common enemy.

THE VICIOUS IDEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL AGGRESSION OF THE JAPANESE MILITARISTS ON SOUTH KOREA

Having revived under the wings of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists have already stretched out their tentacles of re aggression to South Korea, dreaming of regaining their old position with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

For re aggression on South Korea they are stepping up ideological and cultural infiltration into it along with political, economic and military aggression.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"Due to the policy of obliterating national culture pursued by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their stooges, in South Korea at present our national culture is wantonly trampled underfoot and the corrupt 'Yankee culture', Japanese fashions and Japanese way of life hold sway, corroding the spiritual world of the people." (Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, p. 53.)

Today the Japanese militarists, hand in glove with the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the dual stooges of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, are spreading their corrupt, decadent culture and noxious reactionary ideas over South Korea in a vicious attempt to make an easy comeback to South Korea by obliterating our inherent national culture, paralyzing the South Korean people's consciousness of national independence and their revolutionary spirit, benumbing their mounting anti-Japanese sentiments along with the anti-U.S. sentiments and disarming them ideologically.

In their ideological and cultural aggression on South Korea the Japanese militarists put main stress on advocating and justifying their brigandish policy of aggression and war.

Particularly, they use the slogan of "anti-communism" as a major ideological means for justifying their scheme for re aggression on South Korea. While making a fuss about non-existent "invasion from the North" and the fictitious "danger of communization," they are carrying on malicious propaganda against the northern half of the Republic and working hard to justify their aggressive designs. Clamouring that "South Korea may be placed under

the influence of communism unless Japan assists it economically and militarily," and that "communization of South Korea amounts to communization of Japan herself," these scoundrels are persistently preaching to the South Korean people that "in order to stem the communist influence," it is necessary for South Korea and Japan, "strongholds of anti-communism," to form "an alliance" and strengthen mutual "assistance" and "co-operation."

"Anti-communism" the Japanese militarist aggressors and their scholars in government pay are advertising is no more than a jargon designed to bring South Korea under their heels, invade the northern half of the Republic with South Korea as a stepping-stone, conceal their aggressive ambition for the realization of the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere"; it is nothing but a balderdash to warrant the policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists for aggression and war.

Along with "anti-communist" propaganda, the Japanese militarists are widely spreading fascist militarist thought among the South Korean people.

Praising the "activities" of the former Japanese "imperial army" and "shock troops" and spreading the aggressive militarist "spirit of the Japanese samurai" who were accustomed to wield swords, they are showing off their "strength," viciously trying to blot out the national pride and honour of the South Korean people.

Besides, the Japanese militarists are propagating pro-Japanese ideas with unusual fever to dampen the anti-Japanese sentiments of the South Korean people.

The pent-up anti-Japanese sentiments of the South Korean people weight most heavily on the Japanese militarists in quickening their re invasion into South Korea. So they attach great importance to implanting pro-Japanese ideas in the minds of the South Korean people, seeing that it is very difficult for them to realize their aggressive designs unless they tone down the anti-Japanese sentiments of the South Korean people. For this purpose, they try every available means to camouflage their wild desire for re aggression on South Korea; they have

gone so far as to twist even the stark fact of the past Japanese militarist aggression on Korea, describing the Japanese imperialist occupation of Korea for nearly half a century as a "mere use of it as a road to the continent" far from being aggression and claiming that "Korea-Japan annexation was not aggression"; they insist on the "promotion of friendship and co-operation" between Japan and South Korea, as Japan now ruled by the militarists is a "democratic state" without aggressive ambition and a "free friendly nation" of South Korea.

Nihilism and eroticism also assume an important position in the ideological and cultural aggression of Japanese militarism on South Korea.

The Japanese militarists viciously spread pessimism, decadence and defeatism and encourage fin-de-siecle immorality and depravity among the South Korean people, ascribing the total bankruptcy of the South Korean economy and the people's destitution to the man's "uneasy consciousness" and "mortal instinct", not to the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea and its aggressive policy. They are desperately trying to paralyze the national and class consciousness of the South Korean people, arrest their vigorous revolutionary struggle for smashing the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the Japanese militarist move for re aggression and achieving the unification of the fatherland and to make them the dual colonial slaves of them and U.S. imperialism.

The Japanese militarists also leave no stones unturned to spread aggressive and fascist reactionary idea in South Korea.

In this, they set great store by "mutual visits," making their agents swarm in South Korea to infiltrate militarist ideology and culture while calling the reactionary men of culture in South Korea to Japan to give them directives. Under the unctuous name of "promoting friendship between the two nations through ROK-Japan cultural intercourse," they "educate" South Korean reactionary men of culture in Japan and send frequently men of culture in the service of them to South Korea.

Even according to the initial data released by the Ministry of Justice

of the reactionary government of Japan, in 1967 the South Korean reactionary rulers and reptile men of culture who had been to Japan to receive education in pro-Japanese and "anti-communist" ideas and learn a decadent way of life numbered as many as 33,000, and the number of those Japanese reactionaries who wormed themselves into South Korea in the same year reached nearly 20,000.

Such scouts of Japanese militarism for ideological and cultural aggression are now frequenting South Korea in swarms under the name of "cultural missions," "friendship missions," "inspection groups," "tourists' groups," etc.

Resorting to the old method employed by the imperialist aggressors, the Japanese militarists use religion as a major means for their ideological and cultural aggression and thus activate the intrusion of their religious organs "Tenrikyo" and "Soka Gakkai" in South Korea.

Now "Tenrikyo" and "Soka Gakkai" have stretched their hands to all parts of South Korea and are bent on laying their foothold of aggression, forcing ignorance and obscurity upon the South Korean people and preaching pro-Japanese and "anti-communist" ideas to them.

It goes without saying that the open religious propagation of the Japanese militarists is carried on with the active backing of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi hordes, their faithful running dogs. The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique have recognized "Tenrikyo" as a legal religious organization and even officially registered it as "social organization No. 148" in South Korea.

The Japanese militarists also use publications, radio broadcasts, pornographic films and vulgar songs as an important means for implanting militarist ideology and culture and a decadent way of life.

Japanese "yellow publications" including vulgar novels and magazines flow into South Korea in a greater number year after year. In 1962 they numbered 84 in kind but in 1967 the figure swelled to well over 77,000, their copies each running into hundreds of thousands.

Now in South Korea there are even Japanese book speciality stores and trade firms, and the Japanese militarists under the active patronage of the U.S. imperialists and with the Pak Jung Hi puppet rogues as the guide have rigged up even a "society for the dissemination of publications" to "systematize" the dissemination of the Japanese publications in South Korea. The ideological and cultural aggression of the Japanese militarists is also stepped up by the media of broadcasts.

The N.H.K. airs specially for South Korea every morning and every even-

ing at set hours. And the Japanese militarists have set up on the Tsushima Island even a relay office of their television broadcasting station affiliated with the American Broadcasting Corporation to spread pro-Japanese and "anti-communist" ideas and decadent songs and pictures widely over South Korea.

Japanese movies saturated with sexual love, homicide, espionage, etc., and fin-de-siecle Japanese songs exciting sigh, tear, sorrow and death are holding sway in South Korea.

These songs account for 60-70 per cent of the total songs now in vogue in South Korea.

The intensified infiltration of the reactionary ideology and culture of Japanese militarism into South Korea can be found also in the wide circulation of the Japanese language.

Today in South Korea the Japanese language is spoken unreservedly and it is lectured at universities and colleges. Scores of Japanese language courses have been set up in Seoul alone. In South Korea the national language has degraded into a medley language mixed with foreign languages due to the U.S. imperialists' policy of blotting out the national language over the past 20-odd years. Now the purity of the Korean language, a priceless treasure and pride of our nation, has been completely destroyed in South Korea with the influx of the Japanese language in recent years.

As mentioned above, owing to the vicious ideological and cultural aggression of the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppets' traitorous policy following the United States and Japan, the inherent national culture and beautiful manners and customs of our people are now being mercilessly overridden and obliterated in South Korea, and thus South Korea has been reduced to a dual colony of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism in the cultural sphere, too, where Japanese fashions and Japanese way of life hold sway, plus Yankee gangsters' culture. The situation was so lamentable that even foreign journalists who had been to Seoul said they could not tell it from the cities of the United States and Japan, comparing it with Chicago ill-famed for gangsterism and murder or with a dismal backstreet of Japan.

All these intolerable developments in South Korea today show how desperately the Japanese militarists are working to stretch out their crooked hands of ideological and cultural aggression along with political, economic and military aggression to South Korea in an attempt to achieve their sinister desire for re aggression on South Korea under the active patronage and manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, their masters, and with the Pak Jung Hi traitors as a guide.

Now the Japanese militarists scheme to creep into South Korea more openly and the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique

are trying to draw them in more actively.

The Pak Jung Hi traitors are putting up the slogan of "development of culture with the aid of Japan" to further promote "cultural intercourse" with Japan and hatching a criminal plot to conclude a "South Korea-Japan cultural agreement" on the basis of the "full preparations for the acceptance of Japanese culture" on the part of the South Korean people.

Such manoeuvrings of the scoundrels, however, are an illusion and are doomed to failure.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, said as follows:

"All patriotic people in South Korea must wage a decisive struggle to abrogate the criminal 'South Korea-Japan agreements' and frustrate the attempt of the forces of Japanese militarism at re aggression against South Korea. This struggle is, at the same time, part of the struggle against U.S. imperialist colonial domination." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 390.)

Today the people and honest-minded progressive men of culture in South Korea are unfolding a vigorous struggle to chop off the Japanese militarists' tentacles of reinvasion under the watchword that "we must not trust or be taken in by any fraud and trickery of Japanese imperialism."

The South Korean people will never tolerate the vicious move of the Japanese militarists to stage comeback to South Korea with the backing of U.S. imperialism and with the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique as a guide and will frustrate it without fail.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Workers of the March 14th Factory achieve innovatory successes every day in the production of TV-sets to thoroughly implement the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, on covering the whole country with a telecast network in the near future

BACK COVER: Members of Young Pioneers enjoying a merry camping under the deep care of the fatherly Leader

Photographed by Pak Chong Guk

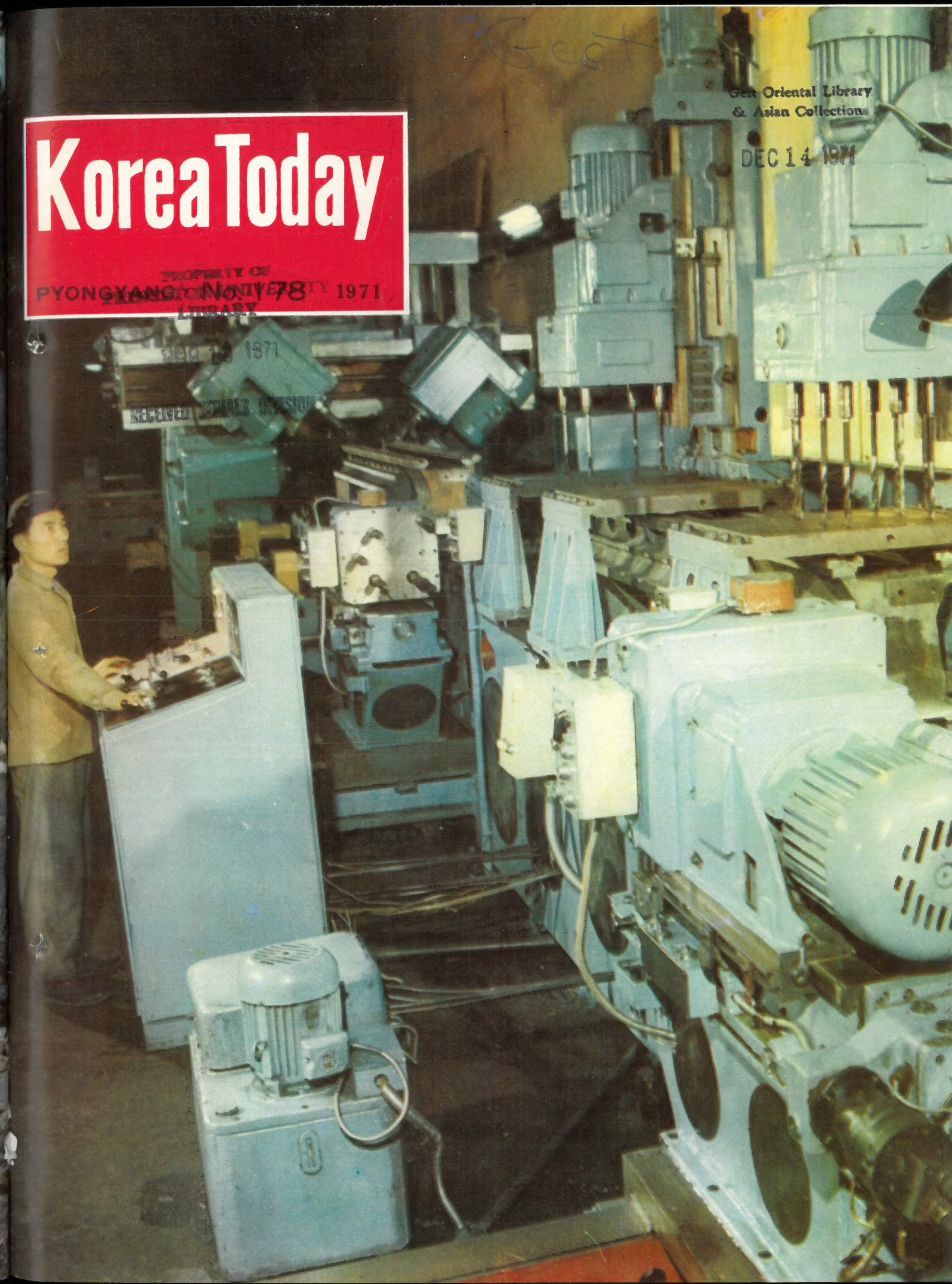


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